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LAW AND ORDER IN SAN FRANCISCO



A BEGINNING

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IN SAN FRANCISCO



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In SAN FRANCISCO
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LAW AND ORDER *In* SAN FRANCISCO *A Beginning*

SUBMITTED BY THE
SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
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THE LAW AND ORDER PROGRAM

"The Law and Order program is founded in a spirit of love for our city, a recognition of the wonderful opportunity of her people, and a belief in her great destiny. The Law and Order program insists upon a respect for the Constitution of the United States, a respect so deep that it may not with impunity be assailed, and it insists upon respect for the American flag and all it represents of the spirit of human liberty."

FOREWORD

ON July 10, 1916, on the floor of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, two thousand merchants, professional men and members of the Chamber of Commerce organized the Law and Order Committee of that body. Intolerable conditions prevailed in the industrial life of San Francisco, affecting the welfare of the entire community, and the Law and Order Committee was formed to take necessary steps toward their correction.

The Committee immediately entered upon its work with serious-minded determination, without hostility, and free from any class spirit, to arouse in the community a sense of decency and a courage to relieve itself of the hampering influence of class domination.

On November 7, 1916, when this Committee had been organized but four months, there was placed upon the statute books of San Francisco by a majority vote of all the people, an ordinance prohibiting picketing, thus relieving the city for all time of an instrument of violence, intimidation and crime that had brought a stain upon the good name of San Francisco.

In securing the adoption of this ordinance, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, through its Law and Order Committee, has made a beginning in the work it has undertaken, not only to secure more wholesome industrial conditions, but in arousing among the citizenship a higher sense of civic pride.

The work of the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is attracting wide attention, inquiries from newspapers, magazines, commercial organizations and kindred institutions throughout the United States being received in increasing numbers. In order to meet this constantly growing interest and to clearly state the facts concerning the conditions necessitating the formation of this Committee, and so that a thorough understanding may be had of the goal toward which it is striving, this record is presented.

That there have been and are conditions demanding correction within San Francisco is a fact that the intelligent and progressive citizens of this community have recognized for a decade. The inevitable results of toleration of such hampering conditions have come to San Francisco and have seriously injured her in the eyes of other communities just as they have halted her in that march of progress that has marked other American cities, and particularly Western cities.

The Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce came into being at a time when the formation of such a body was imperative. The Committee was as natural and as logical a result of a gradually aroused spirit of community decency as the bomb outrage of Preparedness Day, July 22, 1916, was the natural, logical result of a long

period of tolerance of lawlessness and intimidation, coercion and domination of courts, police, and elected officials.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, through its Law and Order Committee, urges a most earnest consideration of this presentation, to the end that there may be awakened a spirit of sympathy, understanding and co-operation in this effort to create a more wholesome industrial situation in San Francisco and generally to contribute toward a higher national standard of citizenship.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

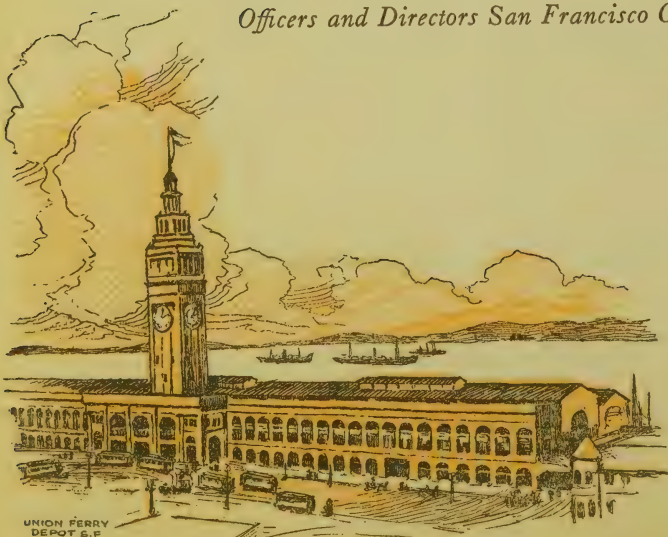


PANORAMA OF CITY AND BAY, S.F.

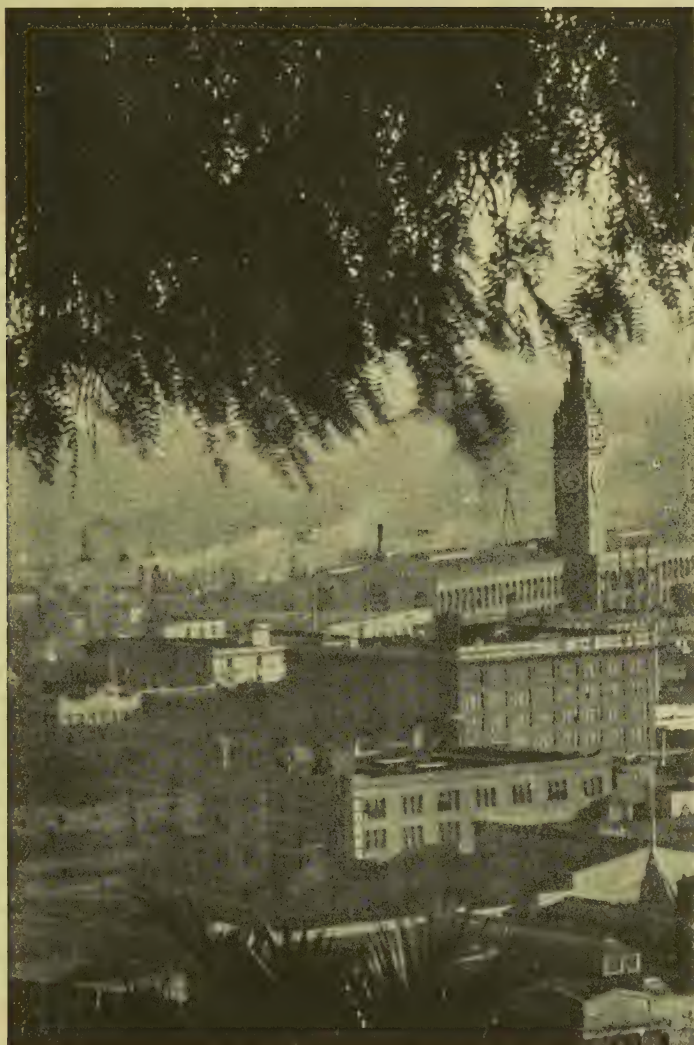
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UNION FERRY
DEPOT S.F.



VISTA FROM TELEGRAPH HILL OVERLOOKING SAN FRANCISCO BAY
TOWER OF FERRY BUILDING TO RIGHT



"Portals of the Past"
Portals of Towne Mansion
relic of the fire of 1906
now in Golden Gate Park

LAW AND ORDER
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THIRD, KEARNY AND MARKET STREETS,
SHOWING THE ELECTROLIERS OF
THE "PATH OF GOLD"

*Alcatraz Island
military post*



BREACH OF AGREEMENT BY THE LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION, COMMONLY KNOWN AS RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES UNION NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT, WITH WATERFRONT EMPLOYERS' UNION

NEW YORK
JANUARY 1917
FRANCISCO

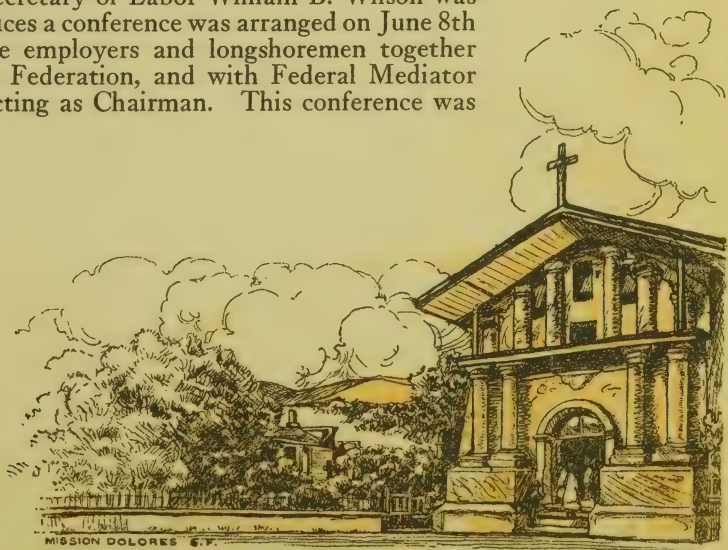
THE breach of the sixty-day clause in their contract by the Longshoremen's Union was the act which brought to a climax industrial conditions in this city. The Longshoremen's Union of this and other ports had subscribed to a uniform agreement. The agreement between the Longshoremen's Union and the employers was signed December 23, 1915, following nearly two years of conference. This agreement was signed by R. P. Schwerin, President, and R. C. Thackara, Secretary of the Waterfront Employers Union, by John Kean, President of the Riggers and Stevedores Union, Local 38, and was witnessed by Rowland B. Mahany, Commissioner of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor.

The particular clause in this agreement, of relevancy here, is Section 18, which reads as follows:

"This agreement to remain in full force and effect from December 31, 1915, and to continue in effect thereafter until either party thereto shall give notice to the other party in writing of their desire to have same changed. Such notice shall be given at least sixty days prior to said change going into effect."

On May 19, 1916, following the convention at Seattle of the Pacific Coast District Locals of the International Longshoremen's Association a letter was sent to the employers of the Pacific Coast announcing that on June 1st a new schedule of wages and hours would be put into effect by the longshoremen.

Efforts by the employers to secure a conference before June 1st were refused by the longshoremen and on June 1st, the employers not having met the demands of the longshoremen, a walkout occurred at all the ports on the coast. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson was appealed to and through his offices a conference was arranged on June 8th at San Francisco between the employers and longshoremen together with the Waterfront Workers Federation, and with Federal Mediator Henry M. White of Seattle acting as Chairman. This conference was without result.



MISSION DOLORES S.F.

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILLIAM B. WILSON PROTESTS AGAINST BREACH *of* CONTRACT BY LONGSHOREMEN

UNITED STATES Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson took a strong stand against the longshoremen for their breach of contract. Under date of June 3, 1916, Secretary Wilson telegraphed as follows to J. A. Madsen, Secretary of the Pacific Coast District Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's Association:

"I have advice of a strike of the longshoremen of the Pacific Coast, effective June 1, 1916. Your attention is called to Section 18 of an agreement entered into by the Waterfront Employers Union and the Riggers and Stevedores Union, December 23, 1915, to which Rowland B. Mahany, Commissioner of Conciliation, United States Department of Labor, was a witness, which reads as follows:

" 'This agreement to remain in full force and effect from December 31, 1915, and to continue in effect thereafter until either party thereto shall give notice to the other party in writing of their desire to have same changed. Such notice shall be given at least sixty days prior to said change going into effect.'

"The statement that you are not proposing to change the agreement but to cancel it deceives no one. You cannot cancel such an agreement without changing it for something else. The American labor movement has built up an enviable reputation for living up to its contracts even where it has had to forego temporary advantage in order to do so. No union can long exert an influence for good which deliberately violates its contract for temporary gain where the honor and integrity of any union can be justly assailed on the grounds of bad faith. A serious injury is done to the future welfare of the wage workers everywhere, either union or non-union. The average workingman has little to lose other than his honor and integrity. When that is gone he is in a sorry plight indeed. May I not, therefore, earnestly urge you, and through you the members of your union, to return to work under the terms of the contract of December 23, 1915, and pending the notice provided in the contract, allow the Department of Labor to use its good offices in bringing about an adjustment of any just grounds of dispute."

This telegram produced no results. If it was answered the Secretary of the Longshoremen's Union has never made the answer public so far as our investigations can discover.



THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AROUSED BY INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES DUE TO THE STRIKE, SENT TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST TO SECRETARY OF LABOR WILLIAM B. WILSON AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WILLIAM C. REDFIELD

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THE interference with shipping, the stoppage of commerce at this port, and the constant recurrence of acts of violence along the waterfront in connection with the strike of the longshoremen, stirred the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce to action and on June 21, 1916, the following telegram was sent jointly to the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Commerce:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1916.

HONORABLE WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE WILLIAM B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Chamber of Commerce has issued following statement of policy in connection with Longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast:

"Evidence has been presented to Chamber indicating unwarranted coastwise combination and effort to interfere with commerce of port of San Francisco and there has resulted obstruction to and threatened paralysis of water-borne commerce.

"From investigations made by Chamber it appears outrageous conditions sought to be imposed and iniquitous demands made upon operators of vessels that purpose to interfere with shipping of commodities arbitrarily listed as unfair. Under the law operators of vessels concerned are common carriers. Therefore they must carry cargo from whatever source even though classified as unfair by any organization. Operators of these vessels may not therefore lawfully enter into agreement with representatives of labor to demand any such discrimination upon part of water carriers. Specific instances have been brought to Chamber's notice of cargo delivered on dock for outgoing steamers where union men have been instructed by their leaders to refuse to handle cargo on assumption that the goods emanated from some source termed unfair. Representatives of the labor employed on waterfront are seeking to accomplish in indirect and unlawful way enforcement of closed shop conditions and methods selected vitally affect not only commerce of the port of San Francisco but that of entire Pacific Coast. Operators of vessels under the law are helpless and demands made upon them are made in spirit of ruthlessness and as facts become known will undoubtedly receive well-deserved and universal public condemnation. While San Francisco Chamber has not opposed and will not attempt to oppose organized labor as such, it cannot without making a vigorous protest against the practices allow present attacks upon the commerce of coast to go unchallenged. Chamber demands that integrity of all contractual relations between employers and employees must be scrupulously observed. Chamber must protest against violation of agreements or arbitrary attempt to cancel same. Chamber endorses the position taken by Secretary of Labor Wilson in his telegram to the Longshoremen's Association in connection

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with the present controversy. Chamber of Commerce stands at all times for maintenance of law and order in labor disputes on part of both parties to the controversy. Chamber favors the open shop and insists upon right to employ union or non-union men in whole or in part as parties involved may elect. Under no circumstances should employment of union men exclusively be enforced by duress or coercion but should be wholly result of free agreement. Chamber maintains principle that no body of men has right to deprive other men of the opportunity to labor. Therefore Chamber pledges its entire organization and resources it represents to maintenance of these principles and will oppose any attempt on part of any interest, business or organization which tries to throttle commercial freedom of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[4]





*"To renounce when that shall be necessary
and not be embittered"*

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON MONUMENT
PORTSMOUTH SQUARE, SAN FRANCISCO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DECLARE FOR THE OPEN SHOP

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IT WAS evident that some definite action must be taken by the Chamber of Commerce as representing the best interests of the community suffering such serious injury due to conditions produced on the waterfront by the strike. On June 22nd the directors of the Chamber of Commerce met and decided to pledge the Chamber of Commerce to a policy of OPEN SHOP. The Declaration of Policy included the following principles:

- (1) *A demand for the integrity of contractual relations.*
- (2) *The maintenance of law and order.*
- (3) *The principle of the Open Shop.*

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce made it clear that the Chamber of Commerce was not taking any partisan attitude as between employer and employee but that on the other hand it was opposed to any activity which "tends to throttle the commerce of San Francisco." In explaining its position the Chamber said further:

"The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce are convinced that the unwarranted demands to force closed shop conditions in the port of San Francisco by methods that are undertaken in the present controversy are not only unlawful but disastrous to the commerce of the port. The Longshoremen's Association has discriminated against certain commodities because at some time either in their origin or in their handling en route some supposed unfair quality has attached thereto. For example: sugar landed on docks in San Francisco, handled by non-union men en route, was refused loading by longshoremen in San Francisco. Another case concerned a large shipment of shingles which was refused because assumed to have been made in an open shop mill. An intolerable situation has thus been created and, inasmuch as the policy of the Chamber of Commerce is to oppose abuses or unjust practices which interfere with commerce, it has been moved to make a strong statement of its position.

"The Chamber intends to use its utmost resources in dealing with any such situation."

The full text of the resolution by which the directors of the Chamber of Commerce declared themselves for these three essential principles is as follows:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, the purposes for which the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is formed are: To advance, foster and encourage domestic and foreign trade, commerce and industry and promote the public and commercial welfare and interests of the City and County of San Francisco, the State of California, and the Pacific Coast; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that the following statement of its policy be adopted and made public:

Evidence has been presented to the Chamber of Commerce indicating an unwarranted coastwise combination and effort to interfere with the commerce of the Port of San Francisco, and there has resulted an obstruction to and a threatened paralysis of water borne commerce.

From the investigations made by the Chamber of Commerce it appears that outrageous conditions are sought to be imposed and iniquitous demands are made upon the operators of vessels, and these investigations indicate that the purpose is to interfere with the shipping of commodities that are arbitrarily listed as unfair. Under the law operators of the vessels concerned in this controversy are common carriers. Therefore, they must carry cargo from whatever source, even though it should be classified as unfair by any organization. The operators of these vessels may not therefore lawfully enter into any agreement with representatives of labor which would cause them to discriminate against any cargo offered. For the same reason it is unlawful and unjust for the representatives of labor to demand any such discrimination upon the part of the water carriers. Specific instances have been brought to the Chamber's notice of cargo delivered on the dock for an outgoing steamer where the union men have been instructed by their leaders to refuse to handle cargo, on the assumption that the goods emanated from some source termed unfair by organized labor.

The representatives of the labor employed on the waterfront are seeking to accomplish in an indirect and unlawful way the enforcement of closed shop conditions, and the methods selected vitally affect not only the commerce of the Port of San Francisco, but that of the entire Pacific Coast. The operators of the vessels under the law are helpless and the demands made upon them are made in a spirit of ruthlessness and as the facts become known will undoubtedly receive well-deserved and universal public condemnation.

While the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has never yet opposed and will not attempt to oppose organized labor as such, it cannot without making a vigorous protest against the practices, allow the present attacks upon the commerce of the Coast to go unchallenged.

This Chamber demands that the integrity of all contractual relations between employers and employees must be scrupulously observed. This Chamber must protest against the violation of agreements or the arbitrary attempt to cancel same. The Chamber endorses the position taken by Secretary of Labor Wilson in his telegram to the Longshoremen's Association in connection with the present controversy, where he said:

The statement that you are not proposing to change the agreement but to cancel it deceives no one. You cannot cancel such an agreement without changing it for something else. The American labor movement has built up an enviable reputation for living up to its contracts even where it has had to forego temporary advantage in order to do so. No union can long exert an influence for good which deliberately violates its contracts for temporary gain where the honor and integrity of any union can be justly assailed on the grounds of bad faith. A serious injury is done to the future welfare of the wage workers everywhere either union or non-union. The average workingman has little to lose other than his honor and integ-

urity. When that is gone he is in a sorry plight indeed. May I not, therefore, earnestly urge you and through you the members of your union, to return to work under the terms of the contract of December 23, 1915.

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The Chamber of Commerce stands at all times for the maintenance of law and order in labor disputes on the part of both parties to the controversy.

The Chamber of Commerce favors the open shop and insists upon the right to employ union or non-union workers, in whole or in part, as the parties involved may elect. Under no circumstances should the employment of union men exclusively be enforced by duress or coercion but should be wholly the result of free agreement. The Chamber of Commerce maintains the principle that no body of men has the right to deprive other men of the opportunity to labor.

Therefore, The Chamber of Commerce pledges its entire organization and the resources it represents to the maintenance of these principles and will oppose any attempt on the part of any interest, business or organization which tries to throttle the commercial freedom of San Francisco.

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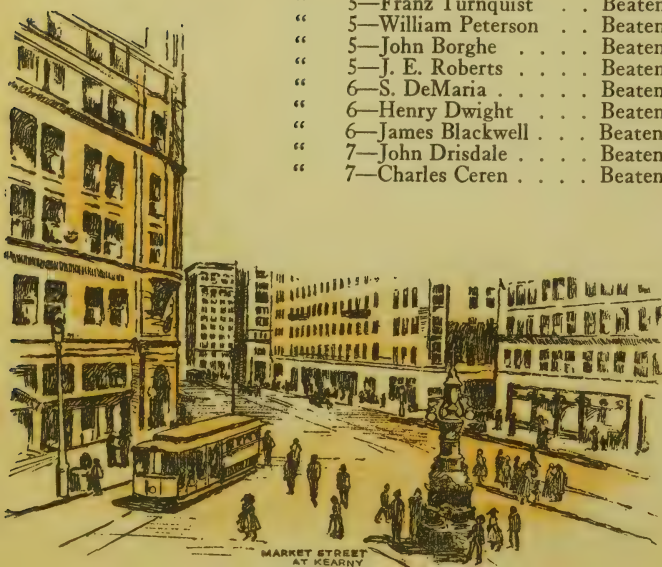
ACTS OF VIOLENCE MARKING CONDUCT OF LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE

THE conduct of the longshoremen's strike was marked by many serious acts of violence. As an example of what hospital records show, a schedule is herewith appended. It is not complete. It does not include numerous cases of violence that were not reported to the police and where the victims were not treated at the public or private hospitals, but it is sufficiently complete to give some indication of the need that existed in San Francisco for what shortly was formed: The Law and Order Committee.

The list given is merely submitted as a graphic record of acts of violence occurring from the period from June 9th to July 17th. In the great majority of cases the assaults were against non-union men.

Partial Record of Assaults On Non-Union Workers, Longshoremen's Strike, During Period From June 9 to July 17

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Account</i>
June	9—Al Homberg	Beaten at Pier 15
"	12—G. Smith	Beaten at Pier 37
"	17—John Hawkins	Beaten at East Street
"	17—James Woods	Beaten at Howard and East Streets
"	21—J. E. Cohre	Beaten at East Street
"	23—Arthur Bacci	Beaten at Pier 19
"	24—Emiliano Vorcas	Beaten at East Street
"	26—Joe Alexander	Beaten at Pier 36
"	27—Joe Fontana	Beaten at East and Market Streets
"	28—Webster Wellbanks	Beaten at East Street (merchant)
"	28—Marcel Elisarde	Beaten at Pier 5
"	29—John Fernand	Beaten at Jackson and Drum Streets
"	30—George Greggins	Beaten at Folsom and East Streets
"	30—F. W. O'Neal	Beaten at East Street
"	30—Tom Manion	Beaten at Bush and Montgomery Streets
"	30—Ed McAvoy	Hit by rock at Pier 27 (police officer)
July	3—Nick Argeros	Beaten at Pier 19
"	4—Caspara Taniedo	Beaten at East Street
"	5—H. J. Goodlake	Beaten at East Street
"	5—Allen	Beaten at East Street
"	5—Franz Turnquist	Beaten at East Street
"	5—William Peterson	Beaten at East Street
"	5—John Borghe	Beaten at East Street
"	5—J. E. Roberts	Beaten at East Street
"	6—S. DeMaria	Beaten at East Street
"	6—Henry Dwight	Beaten at Jackson Street Wharf
"	6—James Blackwell	Beaten at East and Folsom Streets
"	7—John Drisdale	Beaten at Steuart and Market Streets
"	7—Charles Ceren	Beaten at Pacific Street





(c) L. J. STELLMAN

SAN FRANCISCO BAY



Market Street

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Account</i>
July 7	C. S. McLenegan . . .	Hit by rocks (merchant)
" 7	Mexican	Rescued from strikers by police
" 9	Charles Skaglund . . .	Chased into bay by strikers
" 9	W. M. Bradley	Beaten at East Street
" 11	A. W. Hilez	Beaten at East Street
" 11	Walter Ericson	Beaten at East Street
" 11	Austin Morris	Chased; rescued by police
" 13	Mark Moors	Beaten at East and Steuart Streets (Samoan cabin boy)
" 13	Tom King	Union; fired two shots at Louis Mulla

There were some few assaults against union men. With one exception, all were at the end of the period set forth above when non-union workers, discouraged by the lack of protection afforded them in the regular police channels, took matters into their own hands. One case is recorded of a union man knocked down by the police for interference. Out of the 45 cases recorded during this period, 38 therefore were of assaults against non-union men, merchants and police officers and 7 for retaliatory assaults on union men.

In order that the record may be presented with strict impartiality, these 7 cases are herewith given:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Account</i>
June 28	Nick Milander	Union; beaten at Pier 7
July 11	Gus Bergman	Union; beaten at East Street
" 12	Emil Anderson	Union; knocked down by police for interference
" 14	Frank Brown	Union; teamster; stabbed in abdomen
" 17	J. A. Sheehan	Union; beaten at Pier 42
" 17	Gust. Gustavson	Union; beaten at East Street

THE CASE OF OLSEN AND CONDITIONS PRECEDING IT

DURING this period there was one murder committed, Thomas Olsen, one of the striking longshoremen being shot and killed by a negro strikebreaker. This was on the night of June 21, 1916.

But it was instructive to note conditions leading up to the shooting of Olsen. Two nights before the shooting of Olsen a strikebreaker named Hawkins, an American citizen sixty years of age, in the employ of the California Stevedore and Ballast Company and engaged in the work of loading and discharging cargo to a few ships along the waterfront of San Francisco, left the main entrance to Pier 32 to go to a store to purchase personal effects.

He was living at the time on the barge that had been provided for the purpose by the Waterfront Employers Union. Approximately 250 men were living on the barge and working under the same conditions as Hawkins.

The barge was moored alongside Pier No. 32, and Hawkins had proceeded only a short distance from the entrance of the dock into East Street when he was set upon by a number of union pickets and forced by them to go to the headquarters of the Riggers and Stevedores Union at No. 74 Folsom Street, where he was taken before the officers and executive committee of the Union and catechised for a considerable period of time. These Union officials endeavored to find out through him what was transpiring on the various docks along the waterfront, conditions of work, number of men employed, how the work was progressing, and other information that might be to the advantage of the Union officials.

When the examination of Hawkins was finished, the pickets were ordered to escort him from the Union's headquarters. An hour or two afterwards he was found by the police on East Street so badly beaten that he was almost unrecognizable. He was unconscious, was badly bruised about the body from kicks, and his head and face were bruised and lacerated. He was in a most pitiful condition when found. Bystanders advised the police that he belonged to the barge moored at Pier 32 and told the police to take him down there and deliver him to the barge.

Instead of taking him to the Emergency Hospital where he belonged by reason of the condition he was in, Hawkins was taken by the police to Pier 32 and placed aboard the barge, where in his lamentable condition he was subjected to the inspection of the 250 men living on the barge. The object lesson thus presented to these men was such that without doubt it impressed them with what might happen to any individual among them who ventured upon the streets of San Francisco in exercising his rights as an American citizen.

Hawkins remained upon the barge at Pier 32 for some time, suffering much pain from the wounds and injuries inflicted on him by his assail-

ants. The men who attacked him also robbed him of \$27.50. Hawkins was laid up for fully a month and went back to work before his wounds were sufficiently healed to have the bandages removed.

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Two nights after Hawkins was returned to the barge, two men (negroes) who were working as stevedores for the same company, left the dock in the same way and at the same place as did Hawkins. A short distance from the entrance to the dock they were set upon by four Union pickets. What happened at the beginning has not been clearly determined, but the result of the meeting was that Thomas Olsen, who was a member of the Riggers and Stevedores Union and one of the pickets watching the dock, was shot and killed, the other pickets running away and the negroes returning to the dock and barge. One of these negroes was afterwards arrested and is now awaiting trial for the murder of Thomas Olsen. Evidence will undoubtedly come out at the trial showing just what transpired prior to the shooting.

There is no doubt that every man living aboard the barge at Pier 32 felt, and knew for a certainty after the vivid evidence presented to him by the condition of Hawkins when he was brought back, that in venturing out upon the streets of San Francisco he was taking his life in his hands.

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DISASTROUS EFFECT *of* STRIKE ON EXPORT SHIPMENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

SUCH a strike as that of the longshoremen could not but have a disastrous effect on commerce at a port like San Francisco. Figures and facts again tell a better story than rhetoric could do. The following are the figures of *export* shipments for the first six months of 1916, the walk-out, it will be recalled, having taken place on June 1st:

Total foreign exports in January, 1916	\$ 6,428,043
Total foreign exports in February, 1916	9,307,865
Total foreign exports in March, 1916	9,102,412
Total foreign exports in April, 1916	7,865,486
Total foreign exports in May, 1916	11,669,176
Total foreign exports in June, 1916	7,992,587

The month of June contained shipments made in May and reports for which, being delayed, had to be carried into June, amounting to the sum of \$2,026,550. Therefore this leaves the net June shipments which actually cleared in that month, \$5,966,037.

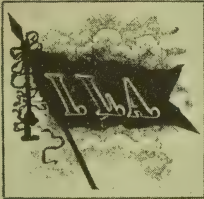
It is estimated there were over *two and a half million dollars' worth of exports held up in June by the strike*, and this in spite of the fact that *sixty per cent* of this volume of freight was interstate and subject to Federal jurisdiction.



JOHN J. MURPHY, PRESIDENT OF THE RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES, ISSUES PASSES TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO HAUL ITS OWN GOODS

THE United States Government was not too mighty for the manipulators of the longshoremen's strike. The crowning effrontery of the strike leaders was achieved when they issued permits to the drivers of teams engaged in hauling for the *United States Treasury* to "pass through all picket lines."

Again the fact is its best argument. A copy of the pass issued to the Read's Express Company and signed by John J. Murphy of the Riggers and Stevedores Union, Local 38-33, is presented below.

	<p>RIGGERS' & STEVEDORES' UNION</p> <p>LOCAL 38-33</p> <p>ORGANIZED JULY 25, 1853</p> <p>OFFICE, 74 FOLSOM STREET</p> <p>Telephone Kearny 3592</p>	<p>Meets every Monday evening at eight o'clock</p> <p>♦</p> <p>Affiliated with</p> <p>San Francisco Labor Council International Longshoremen's Association American Federation of Labor International Transport Federation</p>
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San Francisco, June 30th, 1916.

*****TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.*****

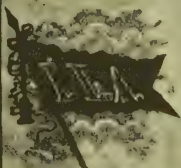
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE FIRM OF READS' EXPRESS CO,
IS HAULING FOR THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

PASS THROUGH ALL PICKET LINES.

John J. Murphy PRES.

IN ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, PERMITS WERE ISSUED TO THE RETAIL TRADE

NATURALLY an organization powerful enough to issue permits to the United States Government treated the individual with even scantier courtesy. The permit exhibited below—which would appear to have been issued by military authorities in a city under martial rule, and not by a class organization in a free American city—was merely to allow for the transportation of a lowly bunch of bananas, but even the cartage of that delicacy was attended by risk of life and limb on the part of the teamster who would dare to haul it without the omnipotent name of Murphy at the bottom of a permit. The permit to cart bananas is herewith exhibited:

	<p align="center">RIGGERS' & STEVEDORES' UNION</p> <p align="center">LOCAL 38-33</p> <p align="center">ORGANIZED JULY 2, 1913</p> <p align="center">OFFICE, 74 FOLSOM STREET Telephone Kearny 3592</p>	<p>Meets every Monday evening at eight o'clock</p> <p align="center">♦</p> <p align="center">Affiliated with</p> <p>San Francisco Labor Council International Longshoremen's Association American Federation of Labor International Transport Federation</p>
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San Francisco, June 29th, 1916.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *John J. Murphy*
who is hauling for the firm of *E. J. ...*
has permission to remove bananas consigned to *W. J. ...*
from Pier #30.

RIGGERS' & STEVEDORES' UNION
Per President,
John J. Murphy
E. J. ...

MERCANTILE COMMUNITY FINALLY STIRRED TO ACTION BY UNRESTRAINED INTIMIDATIONS

LAW AND
ORDER IN
SAN
FRANCISCO

THERE could be but one result from such a condition of affairs in a free American city. Wearied by endless repetition of brutal and unwarranted assaults along the waterfront, of repeated examples of intimidation both of police and police judges, outraged and longsuffering public opinion at last found expression.

This expression came through the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Members of this organization and other business men affiliated in interest with it had been the particular victims of a labor tyranny and domination that threatened the entire community, its welfare, progress and future prosperity.

On July 6th, aroused to the need for action by some body of representative citizens, the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, through its President, Frederick J. Koster, issued the following call to the merchants of San Francisco:

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

July 6, 1916.

To the Merchants of San Francisco:

An intolerable situation exists on the waterfront. Intimidation prevents merchants from receiving or delivering goods from or to certain docks.

You are urged to attend a meeting of merchants on the Floor of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Exchange Building, on

Monday, July 10th, at 3 P. M.

where the situation will be discussed. Law and order must be maintained in San Francisco.

You Are Urged to be at this Meeting Without Fail.

If you have the interest of San Francisco at heart you will be there! This is a matter of urgent duty and should cancel any other business engagements.

Telephone to other merchants to be present.

Yours very truly,

*(Signed) Frederick J. Koster,
President San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.*

3

TWO THOUSAND MERCHANTS MEET AT THE CALL OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE response to the call for a mass meeting was instant and electric. On Monday, July 10th, on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, two thousand business and professional men, merchants and members of the Chamber of Commerce met, prepared to take whatever action was necessary for the maintenance of law and order.

President Frederick J. Koster's address on this occasion is the best record that can be offered of the causes and purposes of the mass meeting. It is reproduced herewith in full:

Address by President Frederick J. Koster of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

So that there may be no misinterpretation, I have taken pains to write out what I have to say to you.

This is a meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, of the merchants, manufacturers, and business men of San Francisco and their associates, called for the purpose of considering the intolerable conditions prevailing upon the waterfront, and that disease permeating this community, of which the waterfront situation is at present the most outstanding manifestation, to the end that positive and determined action may be undertaken towards the permanent eradication of that disease, and of giving every element of the community full notice of that determination.

The meeting will be addressed by the following speakers:

Mr. Frank B. Anderson, President of the Bank of California.

Mr. Philip S. Teller, President of the San Francisco Commercial Club.

Mr. R. I. Bentley, of the California Fruit Cannery Association.

Capt. Robert Dollar, one of our leading shipowners and merchants.

Mr. Wm. Sproule, President of the Southern Pacific Co.

Mr. Wallace M. Alexander, of Alexander & Baldwin.

ACTION IS NECESSARY

Now, gentlemen, we are here for a very serious purpose, and this meeting must result in action, made necessary by a very serious condition which the business community cannot and must not tolerate any longer. We don't intend leaning upon anyone on the outside in this matter — we are going to do the job ourselves and do it thoroughly. Anyone here who is not in the frame of mind where he will be prepared to do his full duty, and who cannot be counted upon for loyalty and determination, would best quietly and promptly leave this meeting.

This is no complicated question, and there is no occasion for any confusion in the mind of anyone.

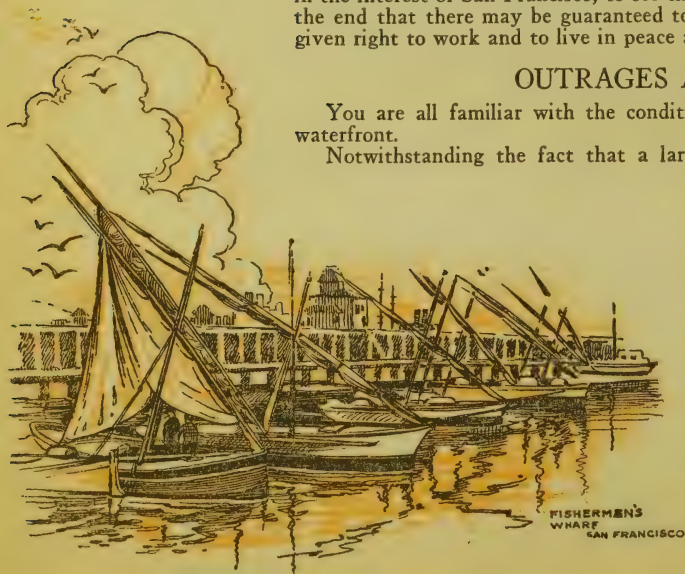
It is not necessary at this time to go into details as to the existing situation and we are not at this time concerned with the merits of any controversy. We are here in the interest of San Francisco, to see that law and order shall be maintained to the end that there may be guaranteed to every law-abiding individual the God-given right to work and to live in peace and safety.

OUTRAGES ARE CITED

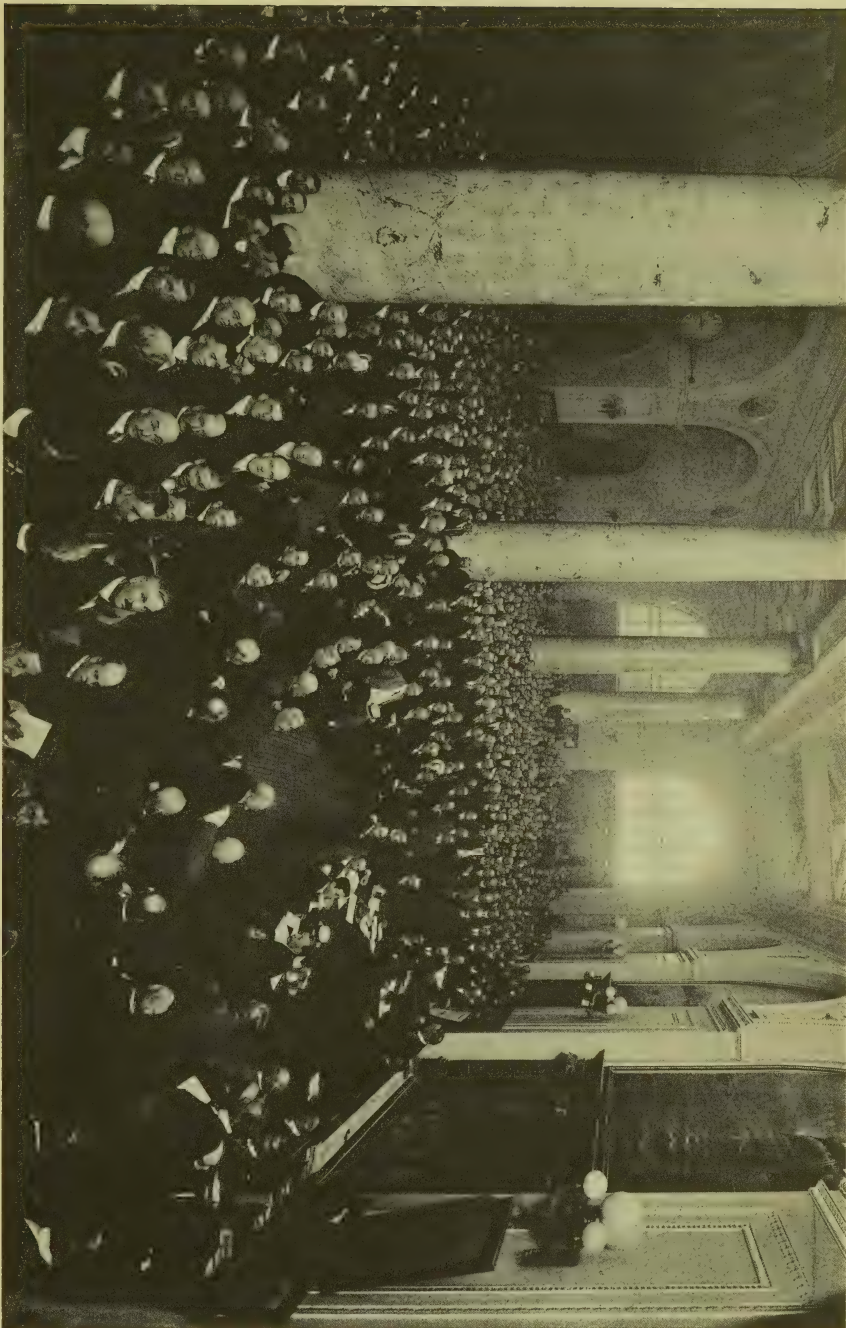
You are all familiar with the condition of lawlessness that prevails on the waterfront.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large committee from the San Francisco

[14]



FISHERMEN'S
WHARF
SAN FRANCISCO



MASS MEETING OF 2000 MERCHANTS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF
SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 10, 1916, ON FLOOR OF THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
RESULTING IN THE FORMATION OF THE LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE OF
THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Commercial Club, together with a smaller committee from the Chamber of Commerce, and consisting of the most representative men of San Francisco, waited upon the Mayor, with whom were present at the time the President of the Police Commission and the Chief of Police, and in spite of the fact that positive assurance was given that there would be ample police protection; that law and order would be absolutely maintained; and that it was entirely possible for the regularly constituted authorities, without assistance, to guarantee protection, outrages have occurred daily since that time.

ORDER IS READ

A condition of lawlessness exists for which there can be no excuse. You all know that, due to mob intimidation, it is almost impossible to handle goods to and from certain docks. Merchants are subjected to the shameful, tyrannous, and uninterrupted rule of the waterfront by the officers of the Longshoremen's Union, and immunity from attacks can only be gained through securing from Murphy, President of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, a regular form or order signed by him, a copy of which I have and will read.

(Permit from J. J. Murphy read from photographs of original order. See facing pages 12 and 13.)

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce recently unanimously expressed their determination with reference to such conditions by formal resolution, which I will now read:

(Resolutions were read. See page 5.)

There should be no misunderstanding of the Board's exact meaning. The statement is definite and clear. The Chamber is not out on any campaign to destroy labor unions, nor will it undertake anything of that character.

There need be no mistake about our program unless deliberately misinterpreted, deliberately misstated. No law-abiding workingman but should support it. No law-abiding union man of the most radical type need fear it in the slightest.

We demand the maintenance of law and order. We insist upon the scrupulous maintenance of contracts. We insist upon the right to employ union labor or non-union labor, in whole or in part.

We will, under no circumstances, tolerate a condition where, as has been the case in the present waterfront situation, goods or products are refused handling because of some taint of unfairness arbitrarily applied.

STAMP OUT DISEASE

It is time that San Francisco free its reputation, at home and abroad, of being a class-ruled city, and anything within it that depends upon lawlessness and violence for its success must be stamped out.

Ten years ago earthquake and fire destroyed the city. Many of you, during the few years immediately following, were at your wit's ends to rehabilitate your business. Then came that great undertaking — the development and building of a great Exposition. Hard, determined work brought these things to a successful fruition but kept us all occupied to such an extent that this industrial and political disease made great inroads upon our community, and now, with the same determination, that disease — a disease from the baleful influence of which no one of you is immune — will be stamped out.

CHAMBER BACKS MOVE

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to a man, are determined upon this, and they are prepared to go as far as it may be necessary, and to steadily pursue their course up to the time of its full accomplishment.

You need have no fear or doubt upon that score; and at this point, having stated these facts, I am not going to ask, but I am going to demand, of each and every one of you here, your full support of time and of money for this work.

This is not more for capitalistic industrial San Francisco than it is for the rights of the man who wants to work, free and untrammelled. We must make San Francisco a place in which we can live and work happily and nobody has a right to take

part in this meeting who, in his commercial activities, is not disposed to be fair to labor.

GRIM DETERMINATION

This is not time for shallow, momentary enthusiasm. It is grim determination to tackle the biggest job we've ever undertaken — the job of every one of us — and is bigger than our individual business.

We don't expect all of your time — it won't be necessary — but we do expect a measure of it, and a contribution in money, in proportion to the magnitude of the task in hand.

One of the greatest difficulties with which those who are in the fight have to contend, as has been particularly brought to my attention recently by a branch of the Building Trades Employers is the pressure brought by merchants and owners demanding that their goods be moved or that their buildings be completed, urging their own immediate selfish interests as against their own ultimate, and their communities interest, and this has to stop.

You've been crying for years, "Why doesn't the Chamber of Commerce do something?" and it has not been the Chamber of Commerce as represented by its officers, but it has been you yourselves who have not been ready.

UP TO MERCHANTS

I want to stir the red blood in your veins and take this matter in hand as it should be done.

The Chamber of Commerce having taken this strong stand, having pledged its Board of Directors, its organization, the resources of its organization, its membership, the resources of its membership, as far as they are available to meet the situation,— it is therefore up to the merchants of San Francisco to say that they will not submit to lawlessness and outrage and that they will back up to the limit intelligent and constructive leadership.

TWO THOUSAND MERCHANTS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE FORMATION OF LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE

ORDER IN
SAN FRANCISCO

THAT the two thousand business men present at the mass meeting were prepared and determined to back up the action of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was promptly proved when resolutions organizing the Law and Order Committee were adopted.

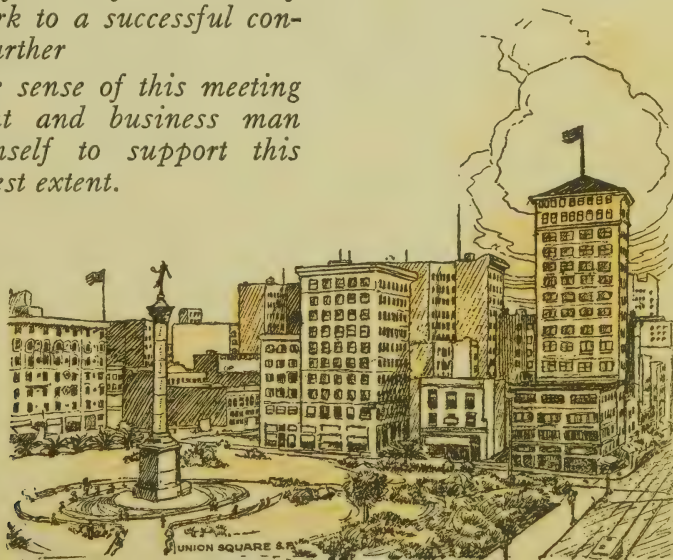
These resolutions were as follows:

Resolutions Adopted by the Mass Meeting

Resolved: *That it be the sense of this meeting that the permanent policy adopted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, demanding that the integrity of all contractual relations between employers and employees be scrupulously observed, for the maintenance of law and order, and insisting upon the right to employ union men in whole or in part as the parties involved may elect, be unqualifiedly and heartily endorsed, and that the Chamber be encouraged to pledge its entire membership that its policy be made effective in this community.*

Resolved: *That the President of the Chamber of Commerce appoint a committee of five, including himself as Chairman, to be known as the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, with full power to act; to immediately proceed to appoint such subcommittees as it may deem necessary and advisable; to immediately proceed to raise such a sum of money as may be necessary to carry on this work to a successful conclusion; and be it further*

Resolved: *As the sense of this meeting that every merchant and business man present pledge himself to support this movement to the fullest extent.*



PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION OF LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE

THE Law and Order Committee as authorized by this resolution, was thereupon appointed by President Frederick J. Koster, President Koster under the resolution being named Chairman. The Committee is:

FREDERICK J. KOSTER, *Chairman,*
President, California Barrel Company.

WALLACE M. ALEXANDER,
Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

C. R. JOHNSON,
Union Lumber Company.

GEORGE M. ROLPH,
California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company.

MILTON H. ESBERG,
M. A. Gunst & Company.

Executive Secretary,
HUGH M. WEBSTER.

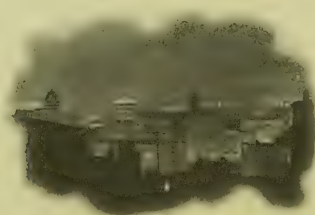
General Counsel,
METSON, DREW AND MCKENZIE.

Mr. Esberg was named on the Committee on November 27, 1916, to succeed Mr. C. F. Michaels, of Langley & Michaels, wholesale drugs, who, owing to illness, found it necessary to resign from the Committee.



CHINATOWN

*San Francisco
by night*



ONE MILLION DOLLAR FUND PLEDGED BY
BUSINESS MEN FOR LAW AND ORDER
COMMITTEE

WITHIN five minutes after the organization of the Law and Order Committee the announcement was made from the floor of the Chamber of Commerce that \$200,000 had been voluntarily subscribed for the purpose of the Committee.

This amount within a week was increased to \$600,000, and is constantly increasing. Today the Committee is operating in round figures with a fund of \$1,000,000.



THE BOMB OUTRAGE ON PREPAREDNESS DAY, JULY 22

THE Law and Order Committee, following its appointment, immediately formed an organization to execute the commission with which it had been charged by the Chamber of Commerce as sanctioned by the public-spirited business and professional men at the mass meeting on July 10th.

But before it had fairly begun its work there came that horrible bomb outrage on Preparedness Day, July 22nd, when with thousands of guests within San Francisco's gates watching fifty thousand men and women in the Preparedness Parade, a bomb was exploded at Steuart and Market Streets that stunned San Francisco and shocked the nation.

Ten men and women were either killed outright or have since died, and fifty were injured — for the most part guests of San Francisco that day.

It was the terrible culmination of San Francisco's long period of lawlessness, of intimidation, of coercion. It came at a time when the Law and Order Committee had been organized to correct the evils at the foundation of just such conditions as led to the bomb outrage, and coming as it did, it sounded the call to the colors of every decent, law-abiding, self-respecting citizen.

Some greater understanding of the full measure of this horror can be gained by glancing at the front pages of the *Examiner* and *Chronicle* of San Francisco of July 23rd.





6 KILLED AND EXPLODED

PREPARE! MESSAGE OF SAN FRANCISCO SPOKEN BY 50,000

Citizens of This Commonwealth and of State Turn Out to Show Their Demand for Preparedness; Undaunted by Death Sent Into Their Midst, People March

Men and Women Make Finest Display of Patriotism; Sturdily, Unflinching, the Good of the Nation Their Only Consideration, They March in Inspiring Ranks

BY EDWARD H. HAMILTON

D PREPARE! San Francisco and Northern California sent that word ringing through the land yesterday in the greatest parade and outpouring this city has ever known.

There was determination in the march, and the highest type of patriotism.

Those fifty-one thousand men and women meant just what they said, and they said: Prepare!

They were not out for self-glorification. They were not in tinsel and spangles or catchy display. They just marched in deadly earnest and with the high-hearted purpose that their land and their flag shall not be the spoil and spurning of any invader, whatsoever his power or excuse.

That diabolical insanity which is the natural and almost inevitable accompaniment of the silly or malignant efforts to stop the parade exploded a murderous bomb among innocent and peaceful citizens. Death was sent in its most hideous and fear-compelling form to stop the parade.

But that parade went on!

There was no telling when the foes of law and preparedness might hurl other maiming and murdering missiles, but those earnest and honest men and women marched on, fearless, purposeful, brave of heart and high of soul.

ANSWER OF THE BRAVE IS GIVEN TO ASSASSIN

People came crowding into the divisions from the curbs after they heard of the bomb outrage. That was the answer of the brave.

There was no interruption or delay. Cowardly, inspired murder had done its worst—but the parade went on!

To be sure, the campaign of threats and intimidation may have kept some from the parade. Threatening letters were sent to those in control of divisions. There was every evidence of contemplated murder by those who opposed preparedness and the popular outpouring.

A special effort was made to stop the women. The head of the women's division, splendid Mrs. William Hinckley Taylor, was threatened with death, and an explosion in the ranks of the women was promised.

But the women paraded just the same. Some may have been scared away, but most of them marched as fearlessly and nobly as the men.

No finer rebuke could be conceived to the silly factional criticisms directed at the preparedness movement than the men and women who marched so determinedly and so well.

Surely these were not citizens bent on fattening the pockets of a few munitions workers. Of a truth, no sane man could say they were bent on establishing a military caste or crushing labor under militarism's iron heel.

What a lot of clotted bosh the fulmination of the anti-preparedness cranks seem when confronted with the actual men and women who show themselves so eager that their country and their homes, their honor and their lives shall be kept inviolate.

THIS IS THE APPOINTED AND THE CRITICAL TIME

Some small critics have asked why San Francisco should have her preparedness parade at this late day—why she hadn't followed immediately upon the heels of New York, Chicago and other cities.

In fact, this seems just the appointed and the critical time for

FEARFUL scene on Market street following explosion during Preparedness Parade. In the foreground are fragments of bomb that worked such carnage.



LIST OF THE DEAD AND INJURED

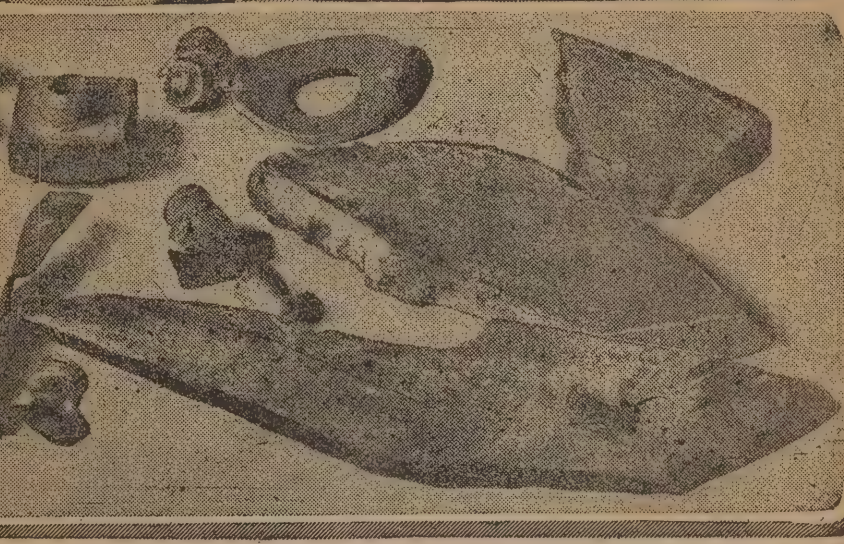
THE DEAD.

KNAPP, MRS. HETTA E., 35, married, 1336 Sixth street, Alameda; almost blown to pieces.
LAMBORN, LEA H., 1516 St. Charles street, Alameda.
LAWLOR, GEORGE G., salesman, 3606 Van Buren street, Alameda.
PAINTER, DR. GEORGE L., physician, 3016 Telegraph avenue, Berkeley; lungs punctured, ribs crushed; died Central Emergency Hospital.
FOX, ADAM, 70, 3227 Sacramento street; died of shock superinduced by explosion of bomb, Central Emergency Hospital.
NELSON, ARTHUR, assistant storekeeper, Fairmont Hotel; lives Larkspur; crushed chest, internal injuries; Central Emergency Hospital.

THE INJURED

Anderson, Thomas, 50 Clay street; broken right leg.
Anderson, A. B., printer, San Anselmo; lacerated body and legs.
Birdsall, Police Sergeant Charles; stunned.
Brydon, Younger, 1512 Minturn street, Alameda; internal injuries.
Brydon, Mrs. Sarah, 1512 Minturn street, Alameda; shot wounds head and breast; internal injuries.
Brady, John, San Bruno; lacerated right thigh, bruises.
Clausen, Henry J., 725 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda; crushed foot; at St. Luke's.
Deitrich, Henry L., 48, school teacher, Los Angeles; brother of Charles A., secretary State Railroad Commission; lacerated scalp.
Dumont, Mrs. May, 714 Ashbury street, head injured.
Gaddy, Mounted Policeman Frank; thrown from horse, bruised.
Gammel, Ray, 26, 556 Jones street; lacerated back; at St. Luke's hospital.
Hing, Get Lee, 14, Chinese, 373 Washington street; lacerations thigh, side.
Keedy, Mrs. Eleanor, 619 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; cuts.
Keedy, George, 619 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; legs cut.
Kip, Howard E., 38, 1486 Sixth street, Alameda; side torn; at Zion hospital.
Kip, Willie, aged 2½ years, 1486 Sixth street, Alameda; slightly hurt.
Lawsky, G. L., 1989 Golden Gate avenue; crushed right foot.
Mermott, John, 3532 Army street; by shots.
Mermott, Mattie, 3532 Army street, sick.
Methur, James, driller, 3661 Sixteenth street; contusions left side.
Methur, Jerry, 34 West street, Alameda; right leg cut.
Moe, G. D., 35, 409 Sixth street; internal injuries, legs crushed.
Mott, Samuel, 132 East street.
Mys, Hyman, 1281 Vallejo, advertising manager Philadelphia Shoe Company; severely lacerated shoulder.
Nelson, H. K., 38; 1004 Fifty-ninth street, Oakland.
Norn, Emil, American Hotel; lacerated wound scalp, face burned by powder.
Pelsinger, Miss Frances, 192 Sixth street; clerk, Emporium.
Terry, Thomas J., superintendent public instruction, Nevada, Ely; shock, contusions; in St. Francis Hospital.
Terry, Mrs. Thomas J., Ely, Nev.; suffering from shock, contusions; in St. Francis Hospital.
Powell, Alvah B., stewardess, 132 East street; fractured right leg, internal injuries, fractured right thigh.
Seaman, Pearl, 19, 619 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; right leg blown off; at Central Emergency hospital.
Sing, Toy, 15, 658 Jackson street; crushed right leg.
Thomas, George, 7, 419 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; severely cut legs.
Turnbull, Thomas H., 1680 California street; former manager Family Club; fractured skull; dying, Central Emergency Hospital.
Thomas, Mrs. T. J., 419 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; bruised, shock.
Townsend, Myra, address unknown; internal injuries.
Vaughan, Captain Reuben J., 2917 Lorena street, Berkeley; fractured right leg, lacerated thigh, head injured; Marine hospital.
Van Loo, Mrs. Kinsley, 384 Clark street, Alameda, at Alder Sanatorium, lacerated thigh.
Van Loo, Marie, 6, 384 Clark street, Alameda, at Alder Sanatorium, laceration left leg.
Van Loo, Richard, 9, 384 Clark street, Alameda, at Alder Sanatorium, severely crushed right foot, cuts, bruises.
Van Winkle, Raymond, Lankershim Hotel; lacerated hand.
Wywood, Robert, 76, 370 First street, lacerated wounds scalp, right leg crushed.
Wymore, Mrs. L. O., 1235 Fifty-third street, Oakland; both legs crushed; may die; at Fabiola Hospital.
Yung, Woo, Chinese, 924 Grand avenue, back injured.

Market street following explosion during Preparedness Parade. In the foreground are fragments of bomb that worked such carnage.



MISSILE OF DEATH SCATTERS MANGLED FORMS IN STREET

Preparedness Parade Made Scene of One of Greatest Outrages in History of U. S.; Infernal Machine Set at Corner of Street; Turns Holiday Time Into Day of Tragedy

Bomb, Placed in Crowd at Market and Steuart, Sends Death and Injury Among Marchers and Among Those Who Gathered to See Friends and Comrades in Parade

SAN FRANCISCO'S great Preparedness Parade yesterday afternoon was made the scene of one of the most terrible bomb outrages since the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

The city is stunned by the mad act of those who cruelly and with great cunning set an infernal machine at the crowded corner of Steuart and Market streets and left it to unchain death and destruction.

Six were killed and forty-four men, women and children were injured when the bomb exploded at 2:08 o'clock.

Only one man in the ranks, Dr. George L. Painter, member of the old First Regiment of California Volunteers of 1898, fell in death.

GREAT FORCE OF BOMB IS EXPENDED ON CROWD

While others of the marching ranks were wounded, the great force of the bomb was spent among the people who crowded the sidewalks and curbs to watch and cheer.

The men who placed the bomb left it in a cheap suitcase against the wall of the Exchange saloon on the southwest corner of Steuart and Market.

Then they were lost in the crowd, watching, perhaps, from some safe nook, the work of their cunning and cowardly minds. They knew how to make a bomb of most deadly character. The force of it shook the neighborhood and left the street red with the blood of the maimed and dead.

The police are working on the theory that one of the anarchist groups in the city is responsible for the outrage. A conference was held in Chief of Police White's office early in the evening. Captain Duncan Mathewson, Night Captain of Detectives Arthur Layne and a dozen detectives attended. They decided to shadow every known anarchist in town. Detectives were out last night watching all these headquarters. Captain Mathewson was placed in charge of the investigation.

\$1,000 REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST AND CONVICTION

One thousand dollars reward was offered last night for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of the man or men responsible for the outrage, by Ben. F. Lamborn, 1428 Morton street, Alameda, brother of L. H. Lamborn, who was killed.

M. T. Prendergast, 1923 East Seventeenth street, Oakland, furnished the police with one of the most tangible clues. He says he saw two men leave a black suitcase that he supposes contained the explosive and was within seven feet of the bomb when the explosion occurred. He believes he could identify the men who left the suitcase should he see them again. Prendergast says:

"The explosion blew me several feet. It killed out-



Weather Report
San Francisco, Oakland and vicinity:
Fair weather Sunday; light to
moderate west wind.
T. R. REED, Forecaster.
(Complete Weather Report on Page 48)

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS 6 AND MAIMS 40 PREPAREDNESS PARADE SPECTATORS

TIMED INFERNAL MACHINE WORKS HAVOC IN CROWD

Pipe, Filled With Dynamite, Surrounded by Slugs of Jagged Metal and Bullets, More Deadly Than Shrapnel Used in Grim Work of War, Strikes Down Innocent and Peaceful Citizens, Among Them Mothers With Babies in Arms

Rolph Orders Sweeping Investigation; Police Drop All Else to Hunt Down Human Monster; Finnish Sailor Arrested as Suspect; Grand Army Veterans, Schooled Amid Shot and Shell, Prevent Panic of Paraders by Coolness

WHILE veteran soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, symbolizing liberty and the preservation of the Union and government, swung into the line of the preparedness parade at Steuart and Market streets, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday, a bomb exploded six lives were snuffed out and two scores of persons, all spectators, were injured. Two of these are dying.

The police theory of the explosion is that it was the act of an anarchist or fanatic. Threatening letters had been received by proponents of the parade, the police and the newspapers for a week preceding yesterday.

No one had taken these warnings seriously: The bomb which exploded, it is thought by the police, was placed on the sidewalk, next to the brick wall of the Ferry Exchange saloon, with a time fuse or clock attachment.

As near as can be ascertained, the explosive in the deadly machine of destruction was dynamite incased in a lead pipe, surrounded by missiles. The fanatic who prepared the bomb filled it with steel rivets, cartridges, sections of steel auto tire and bullets of .32 and .22 caliber. When it exploded the effect was like that of a shrapnel shell.

**BOMB TIMED TO REAP HARVEST IN THROGS
WATCHING PARADE, WORK OF ANARCHIST OR FANATIC**

The massed crowd around the corner was mowed down as if the bomb had been a machine gun. The concussion of the explosion was terrific. It shattered the plate-glass windows near by, knocked people off their feet, and left almost a shambles of Steuart street for 150 feet off Market.

The police are divided as to whether the bomb was contained in a suit case. Across the street they found the handle of a suit case of yellow leather.

The bomb outrage failed to disrupt the parade. Two minutes after it happened the columns of marching men and women were making their way along Steuart and up Market street to martial airs played by bands, while the clanging bells of ambulances and police patrols made hubbub around them.

**PARADE OF MARCHING MEN AND WOMEN
REFORMS AND PROCEEDS ON WAY UP MARKET**

To it all the marchers seemed oblivious.

It fell to the lot of the Grand Army men, who, years ago, faced exploding shells in the trenches of Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Grant's campaign for Richmond, to avert a panic.

Some grayed Grand Army veteran, the commander of a fast diminishing post, through the bomb's smoke, called "Attention!" and the command to march was given.

With limping and yet measured tread, the column in blue marched on past the dead and dying and injured victims lying in huddled heaps on the street and sidewalk.

**GRAND ARMY MEN, SCHOOLED ON FIELDS
OF CARNAGE, AVERT PANIC BY THEIR CALMNESS**

"It is war," one elderly veteran said as he hobbled under the hot sun from Steuart into Market street.

Mayor Rolph, who led the parade, waving an American flag, has ordered a sweeping investigation.

Chief White has demanded the arrest of the fanatic. Frank Josefson, a Finnish sailor, was taken into custody fifteen minutes after the explosion by Police Sergeant Brasfield.

He was standing near the explosion and, according to the

LIST OF DEAD, DYING AND INJURED

THE DEAD

FOX, ADAM, 3227 Sacramento street; G. A. R. veteran, 72 years of age; died from shock of explosion.
KNAPP, MRS. H. E., 1438 Sixth street, Alameda; badly mangled.
LAMBORN, L. H., 1516 St. Charles street, Alameda.
LAWLOR, GEORGE G., lumber salesman, Mill Valley.
NELSON, ARTHUR, commissary clerk, Fairmont Hotel; residence, Larkspur, Marin county.
PAINTER, DR. GEORGE L., physician, 3016 Telegraph avenue, Berkeley; lungs punctured through both sides; ribs fractured; died at Central Emergency at 6 P. M.

THE DYING

At Central Emergency Hospital.
SEEMANN, MISS PEARL, 619 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; left leg blown off.
TURNBULL, THOMAS H., 1680 California street; fractured skull.

THE INJURED

ANDERSON, A. B., printer, San Anselmo, lacerations of both legs and of the body.
ANDERSON, THOMAS, 50 Clay street, powder burns in the face and cuts.
BRYDON, C. A., 1612 Minton avenue, Alameda, contusions and abrasion of face.
BRYDON, MRS. C. A., 1612 Minton avenue, Alameda; contusions and abrasion of right leg.
BRADY, JOHN, San Bruno, severe lacerations of both legs.
CLAUSSEN, HENRY J., 725 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda, right leg fractured and severe contusions of both legs.
DETRICK HENRY L., stationer, 1815 Third avenue, Los Angeles; brother of Charles R. Detrick, secretary State Railroad Commission, severe lacerations of scalp.
GADDY, FRANCIS D., traffic officer, 327 Twenty-fifth avenue, slightly injured.
GAMMEL, RAY, traveling salesman, 556 Jones street, lacerations of legs.
KENNEDY, CAPTAIN THOMAS, 619 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; contusions of body.
KENNEDY, GEORGE, 6, son of Captain Thomas A. Kennedy, 619 Forty-fifth street, Oakland; legs cut to bone.
KENNEDY, MRS. ELEANOR, his mother; cut.
KNAPP, HOWARD E., 1436 Sixth street, Alameda, side and shoulder torn. (Mrs. Knapp was killed.)
KNAPP, WILLIAM, two and one-half years old son of Howard E. Knapp, forehead bruised and legs cut.
LOZOVSKY, GIRSH, clerk, 1389 Golden Gate avenue; right leg broken, both legs lacerated.
MEYERS, HYMAN, 1281 Vallejo street, advertising man, contusions of legs.
McARTHUR, JAMES, 32, driller, 3361 Sixteenth street; lacerations and abrasion of left leg.
McCARATHY, JERRY, Oakland, right leg cut.

McDERMOTT, JAMES, 2532 Army street; on opposite side of street; cut by glass.
MRS. McDERMOTT, his wife; shock.
MOFFET, SAMUEL, Harbor Hotel, San Francisco; laceration of hip, fractured finger.
MONROE, GEORGE D., 4096 Seventeenth street; lacerated wound of right fore arm.
NELSON, H. K., 1004 Fifty-Ninth street, Oakland; puncture wound, back.
NORN, EMIL, mechanic, American Hotel, 718 Howard street, laceration of legs.
PELSINGER, FRANCIS, 192 Sixth street, employe of Emporium.
POWELL, A. B., stevedore, 132 East street, left leg broken.
TOY SING, 15, Chinese, 658 Jackson street; laceration of back.
TCHI ONG, 14-year-old Chinese boy, 873 Washington street; cuts.
TERRY, T. J., Nevada State Superintendent of Schools, East Ely, Nev.; shock and superficial neck wounds.
TERRY, MRS. T. J., shock and neck wounds.
TOWNSEND, MISS MYRA; cuts, right leg.
VAN LOO, MRS. KINGSLEY, 384 Clark street, Oakland, gashes on leg, cuts on breast.
VAN LOO, MARIE, aged 7, cuts on left leg.
VAN LOO, RICHARD, aged 9, right foot mangled.
VAUGHAN, REUBEN J., captain of river steamer Sacramento, 2917 Lorina street, Berkeley, right leg badly mangled.
WYMORE, MRS. CECIL, 1238 Fifty-third avenue, Oakland, one leg almost blown off, and the knee on the other punctured.
WYWOOD, ROBERT, 370 First street, lacerations and bruises.
WOO YUNG, 924 Dupont street; contusions left thigh.

police, he said: "That's what they get for talking preparedness too much."

Josefson was grilled by Captain of Detectives Patrick Shea and District Attorney Charles Fickert after his arrest. He declared he was on Front street, more than a block away, when the explosion occurred. He lives at the Scandinavian Sailors' Home on Drumm street.

He admitted he thought the parade was an exhibition of rankst foolishness but denied affiliation with any anarchistic society.

District Attorney Fickert intimated that his office had a suspicion as to the identity of the ringleaders in the bomb plot, but, further than that, would make no statement.

**HOSPITALS FILLED WITH VICTIMS OF TRAGEDY, MANY
FRIGHTFULLY MANGLED BY SPLINTERS OF BOMB**

The Harbor Emergency Hospital was filled with victims of the bomb tragedy and there were not sufficient ambulances to convey the dead and wounded to the hospitals or Morgue. Several inclosed motor-truck delivery wagons were pressed into service to remove the wounded.

The dead and injured were frightfully mangled by the explosion. Pieces of human bodies were found within a radius of 100 feet. Many narrow escapes were recorded.

The bullets and metal which the bomb contained spread for yards. It was more than half an hour before the marchers at the head of the parade, which was just passing Eighth street when the explosion occurred, learned of the dastardly deed.

**MARCHERS PASS SCENE OF BOMB HORROR FOR HALF
AN HOUR AFTER EXPLOSION FAILED TO HALT PARADE**

Many of the injured victims went home without medical attention or were removed to private hospitals. It is doubtful if an accurate estimate of the number of wounded can be had.

The Grand Army men were in the Eleventh division of the parade. It had been in progress from the Ferry building about a half hour when the explosion occurred.

For almost a half hour other divisions passed the scene of the tragedy, not without fear of a repetition of the outrage, but they passed it,

BRITISH PREPARING FOR FINAL DRIVE AT GERMAN THIRD LINE

**Massing of Cavalry in Picardy Leads to Belief
That Allies are Preparing for Hard Drive
at Remaining Trench Defenses**

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER

Special Correspondent of The Chronicle in London

LONDON, July 22.—While the censorship has again drawn a blanket over the allies' activities on the western front, and the official bulletins record nothing beyond scattered and minor engagements and a heavy artillery fire from both sides, the paucity of the news deceives no one here. All recognize that the British are now concentrating their forces for the assault on the third and strongest German line before Bapaume.

The presence, reported from Berlin, of British cavalry on the lines indicates what may shortly happen. The present comparative quiet may represent the hush before the most important events of the allied offensive. Cavalry can only be of use when trench fighting is over and the enemy has been driven into the open.

THIRD TRENCH IS LAST
The line of trenches which the British now face is understood to be the last of the German "permanent defenses"—those tremendous works of cement and iron which represent months of labor, millions in money and the most highly developed skill of military engineering science. Beyond lies open country and use for cavalry.

The report of the intense bombardment which is bathing the trenches on both sides along the British front is a flood of steel and gas may mean either or both of two things—a preparation by the British to renew their offensive, and a preparation by the

It is expected, therefore, that it will throw into its counter-attacks every (Continued on Page 36, Column 4)

51,000 MARCHERS CARRY FLAGS IN IMPOSING PARADE

Well-Known San Franciscans Take Places Among Thousands of Their Fellow Citizens, Who March Quietly in One of the Most Notable Street Pageants in History of City—Seriousness of All Who Take Part Is Striking

American Emblem Displayed by Tens of Thousands and Heads of All Are Bared as National Anthem Is Played by More Than Fifty Bands—Cumulative Force of Great Display by Men and Women Proves Tremendous In Effect

Facts About the Parade

Number in line 51,329
Time occupied in passing 3 hours
Length of march 1 1-2 miles
Organizations in line 213
Bands 52

UNBROKEN ranks San Francisco told its determination yesterday that the United States be prepared.

It was not a holiday sentiment that the 51,000 marchers expressed, when for three hours they filed through the length of Market street, in ranks that reached from curb to curb. For in the long list of street pageants that San Francisco has known, the Preparedness Parade told a story, and told it more forcefully than studied pageantry can.

Of color there was little, and the decorations were the American flag—tens of thousands of flags. Cheers did not seem to tell the spirit of the hour, and for the most part they were omitted. Gold lace and military title also were absent, and the armed forces were represented alone by the citizen soldiers—a thousand of them from the training camp. But without color, titles, or cheers, the Preparedness Parade told a story, and told it more forcefully than studied pageantry can.

**CUMULATIVE POWER OF PARADERS
PROVES TO HAVE GREAT EFFECT ON SPECTATORS**

It was the cumulative power of repetition; the ceaseless recurrence of ranks on ranks of citizens, familiar friends, distinguished men, common people, judges, clerks, bankers, workers and leaders; that made for greatness. And it was no less than great.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock the signal sounded for the start, and on the instant the head of the column swung into Market street from the Embarcadero. Forty minutes later Grand Marshal Thornwell Mullally halted the front ranks in front of the reviewing stand in Marshall square, and at that moment every band in the long line played the national anthem, and a hundred thousand heads were bared.

Traffic had been cleared for the entire length of Market street. As far as the eye could see the ununiformed paraders filled the street.

Marching at the head of the line came Mayor Rolph. Governor Johnson, who had signified his intention of joining in this

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl Weds Her Uncle

Idaho Miss Becomes a Bride With Consent of Her Mother

Special Dispatch to The Chronicle.

CALDWELL (Ida.), July 22.—Mary Dotson, 14 years old, daughter of Wesley Dotson, a rancher, living near Caldwell, Idaho, married her mother's brother, T. B. Smith, 22 years old.

Today the girl's mother accompanied the couple across the line to Oregon and helped them obtain the license, after which they were married and returned to the home of the parents of the girl.

Mrs. Dotson said she saw no reason why her daughter should not marry the man of her choice, and all parties declined further to discuss the matter.

Prepared!

Always With An
EXCELLENT
\$1.00 Sunday Dinner

With Wise
Quality and Service the
Very Best

NEW DELMONICO
362 Geary Street
Above St. Francis.

Always the best the market affords.
Prices moderate. A la carte service.
Cuisine par excellence. Prepared by
our real French Chef, well known to
all epicureans.
Management of
CYRIL ARNAUTON
Make your reservation by phone
before 1922. Hotel in connection

'PURIFY CITY'
IS DEMAND
AT CITIZENS'
BIG MEETING

Auditorium Is Crowded With
Those Who Demand an
End to the Spirit of
Lawlessness

RINGING RESOLUTIONS VOICE PUBLIC HORROR

**Determination to Stamp Out
Foes of Law and Order Is
Forcibly Expressed by
San Franciscans**

More than 6000 citizens, responding to the call of the Chamber of Commerce, assembled at the Exposition Auditorium last night and expressed the demand that law and order be re-established in San Francisco.

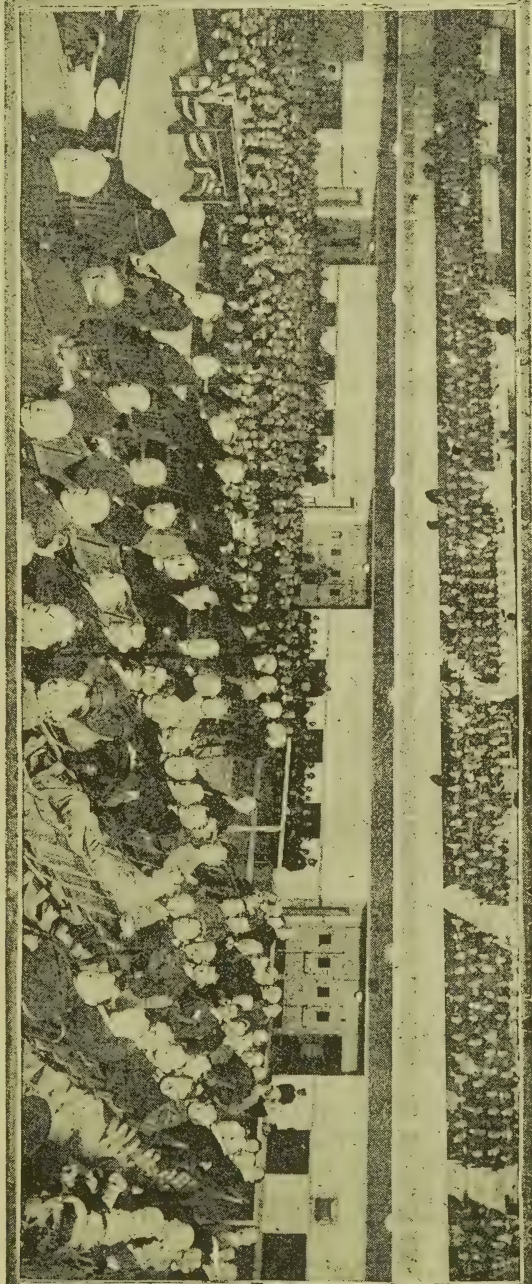
Chairman Frederick J. Koster, Maynard Rolph, Judge W. W. Morrow and Otto Irving Wise—addresses that voiced the demand of the citizens that the city be redeemed from disorder and violence—the following ringing resolutions were adopted with a thunder of "ayes":

Received, That we voice the indignation and horror of the law-abiding citizens of this community at the murdering outrage committed

expresses the deep sympathy of the community to the sufferers of the infamous crimes that we demand the relentless pursuit of those responsible; that where the people make the laws the people must can- force the law; that civilization means no obedience to law, without which no society can persist, as life or property be secure, and we pledge our united support to the "caption of this city from vio- lence and intimidation and the re- ward of a law-abiding

INDIGNANT SAN FRANCISCANS ASSEMBLE IN THE AUDITORIUM

A part of the vast crowd that gathered last night in mass meeting at the Exposition Auditorium, at the call of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to protest against such outrages as the bomb explosion of last Saturday. The meeting voiced itself as demanding the relentless pursuit of the perverted fiends responsible for the crime, and the purging of the city entirely of such characters.



San Franciscans Demand That Lawlessness Be Ended

Chairman Koster Is Applauded as He Makes Appeal for Law and Order

Rolph Arraigns Anarchy
Law and Order Pledged

A DDRESSING the throngs at the monster mass meeting last night at the Exposition Auditorium, Mayor Rolph said:

Judge Morrow Is Cheered as He Expresses Belief That City Can Be Relied Upon to Purge Itself of the Class That Is a Menace to Good Name of Community

Relied Upon to Purge Itself of the Class That Is a Menace to Good Name of Community

unprovoked and cowardly crime has been committed in our midst—a crime against innocent human beings. I agree with the chairman that this is not an occasion for passion or other laudable motives. I think that other laudable motives must not be colored by the earnestness with which we record our protest. We are not to uphold it. We are to record it and see that it is not done again.

SIX THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO MEET AT CIVIC AUDI- TORIUM IN SPITE OF BOMB THREATS, AT THE CALL OF THE LAW AND ORDER COM- MITTEE TO VOICE THEIR CONDEMNA- TION OF THE BOMB OUTRAGE

THE bomb outrage was on Saturday morning. When the first terrible shock of the tragedy had passed, and an aroused populace was demanding what could be done, Chairman Frederick J. Koster hurriedly called together the members of the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

It was determined that the entire public should be given an opportunity to express condemnation of the horror. A mass meeting was called by the Law and Order Committee for the following Wednesday night, July 26th, at the Civic Auditorium, the largest meeting place in San Francisco.

With the announcement of the call in the newspapers came a letter to the Law and Order Committee threatening that another bomb would be exploded if the meeting were held, that would reap even a greater toll of lives than had the bomb of Preparedness Day. It was in the same handwriting as the letter which had been received by the newspapers forewarning them of the Preparedness Day outrage.

But the arrangements for the meeting went forward.

The night for the meeting came, and with it came 6,000 men and women of San Francisco, braving bomb threats, to voice their deep and stern purpose to punish those guilty of the outrage and to root out of San Francisco conditions which made such an outrage possible.

It was a solemn, impressive and inspiring gathering.

On the platform with the Law and Order Committee sat the Advisory Committee of One Hundred, picked from the best stock San Francisco could produce in an hour of need.

The speakers at the meeting were:

*President Frederick J. Koster, of the
Chamber of Commerce.*

*Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Fran-
cisco.*

*Rt. Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Roman Catho-
lic Archbishop of San Francisco, repre-
sented by a letter.*

*United States District Judge W. W.
Morrow.
Otto Irving Wise.*

*Robert Newton Lynch, Manager of the
Chamber of Commerce, who read the
following resolution adopted with thun-
derous acclaim by the great gathering:*

The Resolution

Resolved: *That we voice the indignation and horror of the law-abiding elements of this community at the murderous outrage committed on the streets of San Francisco and express the deep sympathy of the community to the sufferers of the infamous crime; that we demand the relentless pursuit of those responsible; that where the people make the laws the people must enforce the laws; that civilization rests on obedience to law, without which no society can persist, or life or property be secure, and we pledge our united support to the redemption of this city from violence and intimidation and the re-establishment of a law-abiding spirit, enforced by the authorities and supported unanimously by all the people.*



EXPRESSION FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESS OF THE MASS MEETING AND THE WORK OF THE LAW AND ORDER COM- MITTEE

THE mass meeting at the Civic Auditorium was reported at great length by the press. It has been deemed by the Chamber of Commerce necessary to include in this résumé of the initial and formative period of the Law and Order Committee's work articles that appeared in the San Francisco papers so that the outside world may appreciate by other testimony the inflexibility of purpose with which San Francisco set about the stern work of redeeming a city from anarchy, violence and intimidation.

The Following Is the
Account of the Civic Auditorium Mass Meeting
by Edward H. Hamilton in the San Fran-
cisco Examiner of Thursday Morn-
ing July 27th

WARNING IS GIVEN TO LAW'S ENEMIES

PEOPLE, IN ONE OF CITY'S GREATEST MEETINGS,
STERNLY TAKE UP TASK OF RIDDING CITY
OF CLASS THAT BROUGHT ON TRAGEDY

QUIET, DETERMINED, WITH ABSENCE OF "ORATORY,"
WITHOUT PASSION, BUT WITH FULL SENSE OF
RESPONSIBILITY, PUBLIC GATHERS

THOUSANDS CROWD INTO EXPOSITION AUDITORIUM TO
TAKE PART IN DEMONSTRATION THAT PRES-
AGES NEW ERA FOR SAN FRANCISCO

By EDWARD H. HAMILTON

FOR law and order!
The people of San Francisco outpoured last night in peaceful, earnest, determined mass meeting, and they said in stern but quiet tones that law and order must be maintained and preserved in this city—preferably by

the constituted authorities, but that they must be maintained and preserved, if not by constituted authorities, then by other and higher means — by the people themselves.

Mayor Rolph promised that the police and the duly installed officers of the civic government would root out anarchy, punish crime, prevent outrage and murder, and protect all the people of every degree.

There was nothing inflammatory in any of the addresses. The professional whangdoodlers and rough-and-ready rabble-rousers were not on the list of speakers. But there was plenty of evidence of an earnest intention to wipe away the stain of Saturday's horror and disgrace and to restore San Francisco to her proper place among the law-abiding communities of the land.

THREATS FAIL TO KEEP PEOPLE AWAY

Threats of other bomb murders had been sent abroad in the effort to prevent the meeting of last night just as they have been sent abroad in the effort to prevent the preparedness parade of Saturday. But those threats could not scare the earnest, fearless men and women of San Francisco.

They turned out in thousands upon thousands. They made up one of the greatest civic gatherings this city has ever known. They were not drummed and dragooned into attendance. They were not lured by promises of great display or perfervid oratory. There were no bands or bonfires, no fireworks or paraded signs.

But the citizens turned out silently and firmly, men with their wives, brothers with their sisters, their spiritual advisers leading them along. There was no hysteria — just purpose.

It reminded me of that other gathering of a few years ago when we went to the synagogue at California and Webster streets. Then we went to say that graft and bribery had gone too far and must cease. The people had been slow to be aroused, but when they finally said there must be an end of graft and bribery — well, there was an end.

Last night they were out to say that the rule of the Mafia — the associated agitators, criminals and criminal apologists — must come to an end. And again they meant just what they said. Their voices cried:

“Law and Order.”

Why any one should object to such a meeting it is hard for any sane man to say. Surely there was nothing in that great gathering to indicate class hatred or social disunion. All sorts, kinds and conditions of law-abiding men and women were there. This was not an expression “for humanity”; it was humanity itself. Those people wanted American equality before the law — nothing more and nothing less. And they intend to have that equality preserved and maintained. There's no doubt about that. Any one who attempts to subvert that equality by bomb or riot or graft or political chicane is going to be run over by the steam roller of the people.

SHALL NOT OCCUR AGAIN

For behind the denunciation of Saturday's outrage was the determination that such outrages shall not occur again, and that protection and favoritism of, and for, the criminal must cease.

The occasion was as simple as it was sincere. On the speakers' platform was a plain table, draped with a single flag. There was the customary pitcher of water — and that constituted all the decorations. As I have said, there wasn't even a band to thrill with patriotic music. The thrill was all in the people themselves.

By 8:20 o'clock the throng had overcrowded the spacious main floor of the people's auditorium; so the great galleries were thrown open and many thousands found seats there. Nothing can be conceived more orderly than the way the people went to their places and demeaned themselves during the meeting. They were quick to applaud the sentiments they approved, but there was no trace of over-excitement any more than there was any trace of fear.



FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS
LOOKING EAST

Ferry Building



WAS SOLEMN OCCASION

LAW AND
ORDER IN
SAN
FRANCISCO

The speakers referred to the gathering as a solemn occasion, and surely there was no talk or intimation of shooting anybody in the back or of substituting some red rag for Old Glory, as there had been in the inflammatory meeting that preceded Saturday's outrage. The Mayor called it the most solemn meeting ever held in the people's gathering place. But the mien of solemnity had behind it a manifest menace for all who contemplate coddling criminals, inciting to riot, or condoling crime.

The speakers made no references to class distinctions. None attempted to stir class hatred. But President Koster of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the meeting and head of the Law and Order Committee, made one significant reference to an earlier time in the city's history when she had to mend her ways — and everybody knew he meant the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

And that committee had nothing to do with class strife, but had all to do with ridding the city of coddled and protected criminals and of incited and unpunished crime.

The Mayor was loudly applauded when he said that San Francisco would apprehend and punish the criminals of Saturday and again hold her head proudly among the cities of the world. But Chairman Koster had said there was much more to do than that before liberty could be guaranteed to every citizen of San Francisco.

Otto Irving Wise stirred the most enthusiastic applause of any of the speakers; but it was not in demonstrations that the meeting was most notable. It was rather in the silent, grim, convincing determination to compel respect for law and order at any cost and at any hazard.

And it was from this silent determination that we may expect results to flow from the meeting as momentous as from that other gathering at California and Webster streets, when just as they did last night, the people said with one great voice:

"Crime has gone too far! Law and order must prevail!"



The Following is the
Account of the Civic Auditorium Mass Meeting
by Edward H. Hurlbut in the San Fran-
cisco Call of Thursday, July 27th

SIX THOUSAND BRAVE BOMB — JOIN
CRIME WAR

By *EDWARD H. HURLBUT*

THEY sat with us last night at the Auditorium, the brooding shades of the Vigilantes.

The high resolve that consecrated their work sixty years ago, recrudescence, spoke from the lips of the younger generation.

Grim, stern, patriotic, the sons of the sires of 1856 pledged themselves to carry on in sacred trust the fair name of a great city that these men of an elder time cleansed of stain and dishonor and passed along to us unsullied and glorious, a golden escutcheon without blotch.

RESOLUTE THOUSANDS

Resolute, tense, fearless, thousands on thousands of men, and, more memorable, of women, tramped to the Auditorium to bear witness by their silent, solemn presence that the spirit of the Vigilantes is not dead because in this fair city the spirit of law and order as opposed to misrule and anarchy can never die. It can never die because the sons and daughters of San Francisco are sons and daughters worthy of the sires whose names they bear, and worthy of the city of glowing history which has their love and their allegiance.

San Franciscans are a broad, big hearted, patriotic people of many strains, of many creeds, but of one loyalty. They have a virtue that at times becomes a fault. It is the fault of all generous, kindly individuals, as well as the fault of cities. They are patient, very patient. They let many things pass by. But once they arouse themselves, once they realize that patience has ceased to become a virtue, and then the outraged soul of the community marches to express itself as it did last night at the Auditorium; it marches to serve warning on whomsoever is in need of that warning, that in the ultimate analysis the people are the law, and that if the duly constituted officers of the law can not undertake to protect the lives and the reputations of the men and women, either of the city or guests of the city, that the men and women of the city will take that relentless task upon themselves.

PROVED DEPTH OF PRIDE

San Francisco has proved its depth of pride too often before to have any doubt arise now.

And the spirit of the mass meeting of last night can be interpreted in but one way — that if elected officials, truckling to vicious elements for votes to preserve their brief authorities, continue longer to permit conditions repugnant to every American spirit of liberty to exist in our midst, the unanimous spirit of the community will speedily find a means of solving the problem.

Times make the man. Leaders arise when the occasion is large. There was a Coleman in 1856; there is a Koster today.

But our vigilantes of 1916 — and all who were at the meeting of last night qualify — will not grip Winchester. It is a spiritual host, it is a host that by sheer force of outraged public opinion will compel a correction of lawlessness and

anarchy. It was the People who spoke last night, it is the People today who are carrying out the voice of that meeting.

BRAVED BOMB THREATS

Those six thousand men and women who braved the threat of bombs last night and marched into a meeting so packed with policemen that it seemed an armed camp, are a roll of honor such as can be paralleled in the annals of no city on this continent. It is the San Francisco spirit, but it is the American spirit as well. It is the deeper side of American character that superficial observers fail so sadly in appreciating.

But its immediate expression was San Franciscan. The lesson it teaches is for those who would too long abuse the patient good nature of San Franciscans. That audience of six thousand that endorsed sternly uttered truths will radiate through the city a spirit of right, an uncompromising attitude for liberty and decency, an adamant front against lawlessness and anarchy. It will — and it has — identified all of our people with the work of the fearless, patriotic little band called the Law and Order Committee, and with the one hundred resolute citizens who comprise the advisory body for that band, and with the work of the twenty-five hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce which brought them both into being.

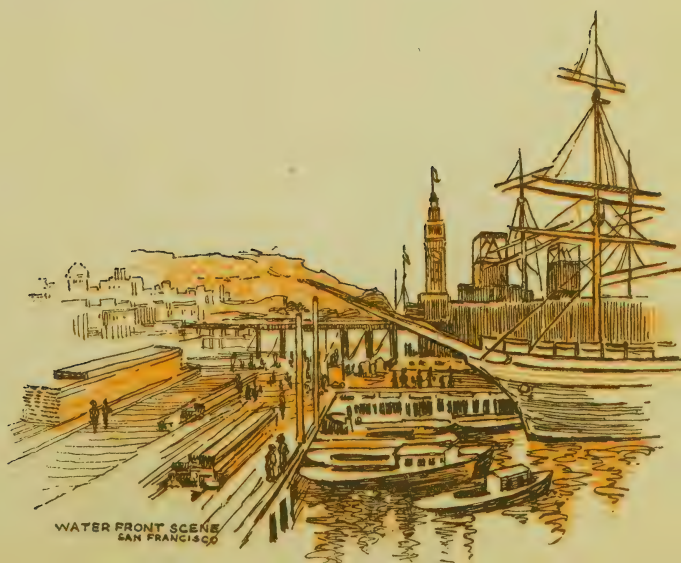
FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

The Chamber of Commerce is working for all the people, for all classes, for the greater good of a still greater, a more united San Francisco. And this work, the city, by its outpouring in face of death threats, has endorsed and will inexorably support.

The meeting was in every sense a genuine, broad, representative meeting of all of San Francisco's citizenship, of employes and employers bound by one cause — the redemption of San Francisco from violence and intimidation and the restoration of her high character and her fair name.

LAW AND
ORDER IN
SAN
FRANCISCO

[27]

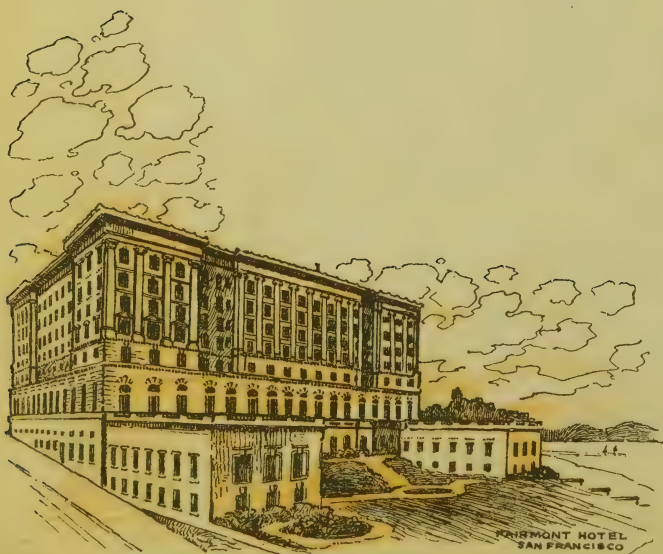


MEANTIME, THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE IS SETTLED- OTHER INDUSTRIAL PHASES

DURING this period of activity on the part of the Chamber of Commerce the longshoremen's strike, with various intervals of conference, discussion, and brief periods of truce, had been in effect. On July 17th the longshoremen returned to work under conditions prevailing when the walkout took place on June 1st, but with the understanding that a conference of employers and employees would be held August 1st.

This conference was held and as a result the Waterfront Employers Union entered into an agreement with the San Francisco Riggers and Stevedores Union of the International Longshoremen's Association agreeing to employ members of that Union when available and the Union agreed to do all work and to handle all freight regardless of how or where it originated without any question as to whether the freight was what the unions designate as "fair" or "unfair." An increase in wages was granted. The Waterfront Employers Union employs about fifty per cent of the longshoremen working on the San Francisco waterfront.

The basis had been laid for the settlement of this strike before the Law and Order Committee became an operating body.





THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS, RETAINED AS A PERMANENT FEATURE FROM THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, THROUGH THE VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS OF ART LOVERS AND PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZENS

*Moonlight in
San Francisco Bay*



MEMBERS OF CULINARY CRAFTS STRIKE AND THE RESTAURANT MEN'S ASSOCIATION DECLARES FOR THE OPEN SHOP, FINALLY BREAKING THE STRIKE

ON JULY 10, 1916, three unions of the culinary crafts—cooks, helpers and waiters—notified the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association that on July 15th they would put into effect an eight-hour day at the prevailing wages. The Restaurant Men's Association offered a compromise of nine hours in thirteen—a reduction of one hour in the working day—at the same scale of wages. This compromise was rejected.

On July 27th the Restaurant Men's Association was asked to arbitrate and agreed to arbitrate on condition that the discussion of wages and hours be held on a basis of wages and hours paid in fifteen cities of the United States, outside of San Francisco, including New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, New Orleans, Portland, and Los Angeles, Sacramento and Stockton in California. The offer to arbitrate on a basis of wages and hours obtaining elsewhere was rejected by the culinary crafts and on August 1st the strike was called.

Convinced of the unwarranted nature of this strike and particularly moved because arbitration on this basis was refused by the culinary crafts, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce through its Law and Order Committee gave its support to the Restaurant Men's Association.

The strike was marked by a continued series of acts of outrage and insult by pickets of the culinary crafts. It continued through August, September, October and the early part of November until the passage of the anti-picketing law, described later, after which the strike was broken. With the passage of this ordinance the restaurant owners, moved by a desire not to appear vindictive or inspired by animus, took down from their restaurants the open shop cards which had been prominently displayed since the inception of the strike. Former employees were taken back into service where there were places available.

On December 16, 1916, the Culinary Crafts, finally convinced of the hopelessness of their situation, called the strike off.

Some idea of the outrageous conditions marking this strike can be gained from a reading of the following authenticated record:

ACTS OF OUTRAGES MARKING CONDUCT OF CULINARY WORKERS' STRIKE, AUGUST 5 TO NOVEMBER 2, 1916

THE following list, as was the list of assaults during the long-shoremen's strike, is necessarily incomplete as it gives only those cases that have police and hospital records. Numerous cases occurred where the victim did not report his case—or her case—for women, particularly in the culinary workers' strike, were the especial objects of attack by pickets.

Particular attention is called to occurrences of October 28th, October 29th, October 31st, and November 1st, in the culinary strike record when obnoxious fume bombs, scattered in downtown restaurants displaying open shop cards, caused the patrons to leave these places and in many cases ruined women's dresses and men's suits. If on no other ground—if murder had not been the result of picketing—these outrageous tactics were enough to disgust every decent and law-abiding citizen of San Francisco, and were powerful arguments that influenced thousands of citizens to vote to stop picketing in San Francisco. The record is as follows:

Culinary Workers' Strike

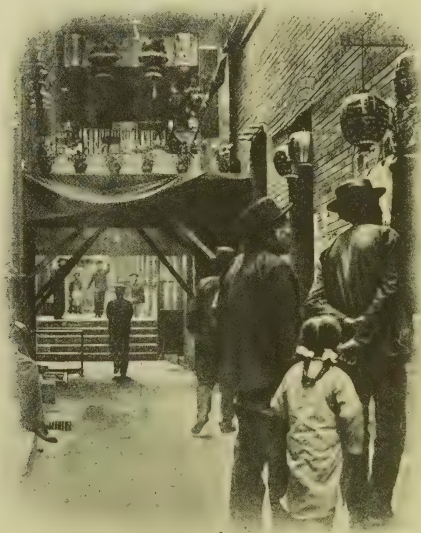
- AUGUST 5 . . . Thomas J. Ryan, union picket, stationed in front of the Particular Lunch, 86 Market Street—Entered the restaurant, swore vilely at the young woman cashier and hurled a plate of food at her. He was found guilty of disturbing the peace and given 15 days in jail.
- AUGUST 14 . . . George Dementa—Found guilty of disturbing the peace; used vulgar language at Chris's Restaurant, 282 O'Farrell Street.
- AUGUST 16 . . . Sam Volos—Arrested for malicious mischief; participated in fight in which plate glass window at the restaurant of Chris Clauly, 219 O'Farrell Street, was broken.
- AUGUST 21 . . . Daune Alberton—Arrested for disturbing the peace at Sunset Cafeteria, 106 Third Street. The court held not sufficient evidence to convict but warned defendant that all he would be allowed to do is to patrol his beat and announce "unfair house to organized labor."
- SEPTEMBER 15 . Miss J. Olsen, leaving Red Cherry Restaurant, 1507 Polk Street, followed by hulking ruffian at orders from picket who threatened her, saying, "If you ever put your foot in that restaurant again, we'll fix you."
- SEPTEMBER 15 . George Gilbert—Member of the Waiter's Union who offered to secure waiters for San Francisco's Restaurant Men's Association, attacked and badly beaten at O'Farrell and Powell Streets. Beating administered by union men with whom Gilbert formerly worked. Gilbert was admonished, "You better leave town and never try and get another waiter's job in San Francisco."

- SEPTEMBER 19 . Diners in Portola Louvre, Heidelberg, Hof Brau, Odeon and other cafes forced to leave when former waiter of Portola Louvre scattered numerous bombs on the floors of these cafes which, when stepped on, produced an obnoxious odor,
- SEPTEMBER 21 . John Phillips—Former union employee of the California Cafe, found guilty of being one of two men who beat John Essel, a baker, Essel having several teeth knocked out. Allowed freedom on a suspended sentence of 30 days on his own recognition.
- SEPTEMBER 21 . Tom Hronis—Union picket, arrested for assaulting with a knife the manager of Chris's Restaurant, 282 O'Farrell Street. Reprimanded by Police Judge Oppenheim and permitted to go on good behavior.
- SEPTEMBER 28 . John Meade—Picket at Maye's Oyster House, Polk and Sutter Streets. Arrested for disturbing the peace, for using profane language.
- SEPTEMBER 29 . Bruno Jackel—Manager Emporium Bakery, Jones and Ellis Streets. Badly beaten by two men who had been picketing in front of the Emporium Bakery.
- SEPTEMBER 29 . Picket stationed in front of store of Miss M. Rasmussen, 1530 Polk Street. Insulted women patrons by crying, "No decent woman would patronize an open shop."
- OCTOBER 5 . . Al McGowan, Freda Thresher and Mable Wyle—Arrested for creating a disturbance while picketing, under the guise of selling newspapers, in front of Dunham's Restaurant, 177 Second Street. Dismissed by Judge Oppenheim with warning against second offense.
- OCTOBER 6 . . Antone Milani—Arrested for disturbing the peace, while picketing, under the guise of selling newspapers in front of Swan's Restaurant, 140 O'Farrell Street. Case dismissed in Police Court.
- OCTOBER 7 . . Sydney F. Brewer and Frank Williams—Arrested for disturbing the peace; charged with having acted in a loud and boisterous manner while picketing, under the guise of selling newspapers, in front of the Silver Moon Restaurant, 48 Fifth Street. Case dismissed by Police Judge Oppenheim with instructions to use no more loud language.
- OCTOBER 11 . . Chester Small, Gus Cummings and Harry Beck, pickets in front of Sunset Cafeteria, 40 O'Farrell Street—Arrested for disturbing the peace. They were charged with having become while picketing, under the guise of selling newspapers, boisterous and interfering with customers of the restaurant. They were reprimanded by the court and ordered to picket elsewhere in the future.
- OCTOBER 11 . . Thomas Vulkivich, picket—Arrested for disturbing the peace in front of Fashion Grill, 171 O'Farrell Street. Charged with using obscene language towards an employee of the restaurant, and was ordered by the court not to picket in this vicinity in the future.

- OCTOBER 13 . . Otto Schlesing—Arrested for disturbing the peace by trying to force patrons of the Hof Brau Cafe to accept copies of the Culinary Workers' paper. Case dismissed by Police Judge Oppenheim with a reprimand.
- OCTOBER 19 . . Henry Weick, union picket—Arrested for disturbing the peace at Sunset Cafeteria, 40 O'Farrell Street. Reprimanded by Police Judge Fitzpatrick and permitted freedom on his own recognizance for 90 days. This restaurant had an injunction against picketing from Judge Hunt.
- OCTOBER 20 . . John Sambraillo, Louis Davis and Charles Katich, pickets—Arrested for disturbing the peace and insulting patrons of Meley's Lunch Parlor, 333 Davis Street. Dismissed by Police Judge Oppenheim. Sambraillo being most offensive was instructed by the Judge to keep away from the lunch parlor in future.
- OCTOBER 21 . . Charles Schavich, Harry McDonald and George Bloomquist, pickets—Arrested for disturbing the peace, by interfering with customers of the Rialto Restaurant, 1113 Market Street. Dismissed by Police Judge Sullivan, October 23rd, on the grounds that the arrests were made by the police and not by the owner of the restaurant.
- OCTOBER 21 . . J. R. Campbell, picket—Arrested for disturbing the peace by using loud language in front of the Phoenix Restaurant, 251 O'Farrell Street. Dismissed October 23rd by Police Judge Brady on promise of defendant to refrain from picketing in front of said restaurant. Picketing had been enjoined at this restaurant by Superior Judge John Hunt.
- OCTOBER 27 . . Obnoxious fumes caused by bombs dropped in the Golden Pheasant Restaurant and Techau Tavern, causing diners to leave and in many instances ruining ladies' dresses and men's suits because the foul compound used leaves an odor on the garments which cannot be removed.
- OCTOBER 28 . . Same filthy tactics used by strikers at Sunset Cafeteria, 945 Market Street, during annual banquet of 250 graduates of the Wilmerding School.
- OCTOBER 31 . . Similar filthy tactics used by strikers at Boos Brothers' Cafeteria, 725 Market Street, several hundred diners being driven from the Cafeteria.
- NOVEMBER 1 . . Similar bomb outrages committed at Tait's Cafe during the noon hour.
- NOVEMBER 2 . . Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce offered a standing reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for throwing foul bombs in restaurants.



UNION SQUARE



Chinatown

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE AS AFFECTING LUMBER DEALERS AND STEAM SCHOONER OWNERS— FINALLY SETTLED UNDER OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS

LAW AND
ORDER IN
SAN
FRANCISCO

THE notification from the International Riggers and Stevedores Union served on the Waterfront Employers Union was also served on the lumber dealers and steam schooner owners. The Retail Lumber Dealers Association, however, closed down their plants completely on June 1st. The retail lumber dealers and the steam schooner owners jointly employ the fifty per cent of the longshoremen at the port of San Francisco not employed by the Waterfront Employers Union.

The same breach of their sixty-day clause occurred in this strike as in the strike of the deep-sea longshoremen. The grounds upon which the lumbermen closed down their plants were—

- (1) *That no labor was available.*
- (2) *That they could not tolerate the closed shop agreement.*
- (3) *That business conditions did not permit of a raise in wages.*

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce through its Law and Order Committee gave its support to the Retail Lumber Dealers Association, convinced, as it had been in the Longshoremen's strike and the strike of the culinary crafts of the unwarranted nature of the strike. The primary function of the Law and Order Committee was to see that law and order were maintained.

Thirty retail lumber dealers signed an agreement to act as a unit in the situation, and organized the American Stevedore Company on an open shop basis to supply stevedores — union or non-union — to all firms desiring stevedore service.

On July 28th the lumbermen opened their yards again on a public declaration of open shop conditions, employing without discrimination union or non-union stevedores.

On November 22nd the lumber handlers voted to return to work, and did return to work under the former schedule of hours and wages, but under open shop conditions.



STRUCTURAL STEEL OPERATORS DECLARE FOR OPEN SHOP FOLLOWING STRIKE OF STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS

ON APRIL 7, 1916, the San Francisco Building Trades Council sent notice to all structural steel firms that on and after July 10th structural steel workers, who had been working a nine-hour day, would only work an eight-hour day for nine hours' pay.

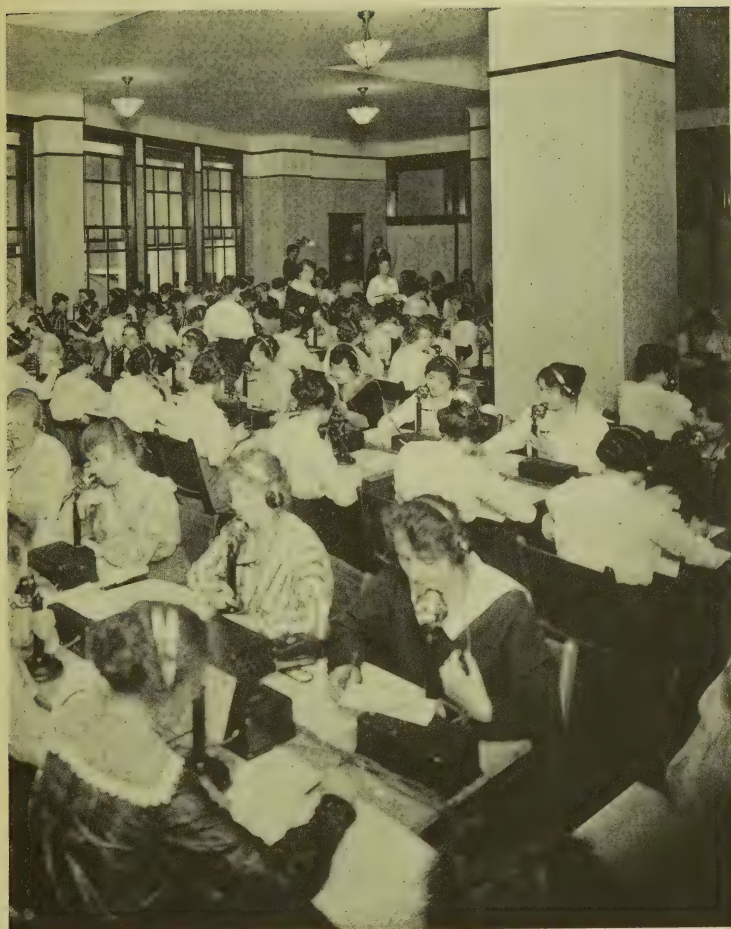
The structural steel operators declared and offered their books in substantiation that conditions in San Francisco would not justify the demand, particularly when they were in competition with Eastern manufacturers under a situation where the same freight rates applied to raw steel delivered at San Francisco as applied to steel fabricated en route from Eastern points to San Francisco.

On July 10th the structural steel workers went on strike. On July 25th the operators demanded that all strikers return to work on or before Friday, July 28th. The strikers did not return and the structural steel operators on this date declared for the open shop.

In this situation the Chamber of Commerce, through its Law and Order Committee, likewise gave its support to the steel operators, convinced that the demands were unwarranted by conditions existing in the steel industry.

Six of the largest structural steel firms in San Francisco bonded themselves to remain as a unit in maintaining open shop conditions, and are continuing to maintain such conditions in the steel industry.





THE LARGEST "CALLING-UP" JOB ON RECORD—400 TELEPHONE GIRLS WORKING IN TWO SHIFTS CALLING UP THE ENTIRE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO THE DAY BEFORE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6TH, AND URGING EACH CITIZEN IN THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO "VOTE YES ON ORDINANCE 8 AND PROHIBIT PICKETING." ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE TELEPHONE COMPANY THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN TELEPHONE HISTORY THAT AN ENTIRE CITY HAS BEEN "CALLED-UP" IN THIS MANNER



*Palace of Fine Arts
and Lagoon*

Vote YES on Ordinance 8 TOMORROW and **STOP PICKETING**

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO:

You Men and Women of San Francisco—who are patriotic and loyal to your city—will tomorrow be given your first opportunity to commit yourselves indisputably by public expression to the observance of LAW AND ORDER.

There are conditions within our city which demand immediate correction. It is for you to correct them—you men and women who rebuilt a great city almost over night after the most destructive fire of history and who then, within a decade after the rebuilding of the city, builded a World's International Exposition that was and will remain the wonder of the ages.

By your presence at that great mass meeting at the civic auditorium on July 26—a meeting of 6000 patriotic, fearless citizens, called to protest against the ineradicable horror of the bomb outrage of Preparedness Day—you men and women of San Francisco committed yourselves to the redemption of your city from the stain that had been put on it. You committed yourselves with a stern determination against lawlessness, against acts of violence, against the abuse of constituted authority.

The opportunity is now given to you to make a real and an effective beginning. The opportunity is given to you to correct a condition in our city which leads to lawlessness, acts of violence, and crime, and which demands immediate correction. This is picketing.

There is no such thing as peaceful picketing any more than there is lawful lynching or peaceful mobbing. Picketing leads to violence and crime. It is an un-American method by which small business men are ruined, the city kept in turmoil, and the city streets used for private strife.

That there can be no such thing as peaceful picketing is proved by the following record of insults, assaults and acts of violence caused by pickets in the culinary workers' strike, and the longshoremen's strike, which are two of the industrial strifes during the present year in San Francisco that have made use of picketing.

The lists are incomplete. They give only those cases that have hospital and police records. Numerous cases have occurred where the victim did not report his case—or her case, for women have been the particular objects of insults from pickets—to the police.

Here is an indictment before which picketing must fall, and here is a record that every man and women of San Francisco entitled to vote tomorrow must bring to a decisive end for all time in this city by voting yes on Ordinance 8 to prohibit picketing.

YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION—IN ADDITION TO THE CRIME NOTED IN THE RECORD OF THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE—IS CALLED TO THE OCCURRENCES OF OCTOBER 28, OCTOBER 29, OCTOBER 31, AND NOVEMBER 1, GIVEN IN THE RECORD OF THE CULINARY STRIKE WHEN OBNOXIOUS FUMES SCATTERED IN DOWNTOWN RESTAURANTS CAUSED THE PATRONS TO LEAVE THESE PLACES AND IN MANY CASES RUINED WOMEN'S DRESSES AND MEN'S SUITS. IF ON NO OTHER GROUND—IF MURDER HAD NOT BEEN THE RESULT OF PICKETING AND THERE HAD BEEN NO OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE NOR OTHER CRIMES—THE USE OF THESE FOUL BOMBS BY PICKETS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS SHOULD BE ENOUGH TO CONVINCE EVERY LAW-ABIDING SAN FRANCISCO MAN AND WOMAN THAT ORDINANCE 8 SHOULD BE GIVEN AN EMPHATIC YES.

In order to stimulate interest in finding the perpetrators, the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons.

PICKETING HURTS A CITY AND DOES LABOR NO GOOD.

CULINARY WORKERS' STRIKE

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| Aug. 5—Thomas J. Ryan, union picket, stationed in front of the Particular Lunch, 86 Market Street, entered the restaurant, swore vilely at the young woman cashier and hurled a plate of food at her. He was found guilty of disturbing the peace and given 15 days in jail. | Oct. 7—Sydney F. Brewer and Frank Williams, arrested for disturbing the peace; charged with having acted in a loud and boisterous manner while picketing, under guise of selling newspapers in front of the Silver Moon Restaurant, 48 Fifth Street. Case dismissed by Police Judge Oppenheim, with instructions to use no more loud language. |
| Aug. 14—George Dementa, found guilty of disturbing the peace; used vulgar language at Chris's Restaurant, 282 O'Farrell Street. | Oct. 11—Chester Small, Gus Cummings and Harry Beck, pickets in front of Sunset Cafeteria, 40 O'Farrell Street, arrested for disturbing the peace. They were charged with having, while picketing, become, under the guise of selling newspapers, boisterous and interfering with customers of the restaurant. They were reprimanded by the Court and ordered to picket elsewhere in the future. |
| Aug. 16—Sam Volos, arrested for malicious mischief. Participated in fight in which plate-glass window at the restaurant of Chris Clauy, 219 O'Farrell Street, was broken. | Oct. 11—Thomas Vukovich, picket arrested for disturbing the peace in front of Fashion Grill, 171 O'Farrell Street, charged with using obscene language toward an employee of the restaurant, and was ordered by the Court not to picket in this vicinity in the future. |
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| Sept. 15—Miss J. Olsen, leaving Red Cherry Restaurant, 1507 Polk Street, followed by hulk-ing ruffian at orders from picket who threatened her, saying, "If you ever put your foot in that restaurant again we'll fix you." | Oct. 13—Henry Weick, union picket, arrested for disturbing the peace at Sunset Cafeteria, 40 O'Farrell Street. Reprimanded by Police Judge Oppenheim and given 90 days freedom on his own recognizance for 90 days. This restaurant had an injunction against picketing from Judge Hunt. |
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| Sept. 19—Diners in Portola Louvre, Heidelberg, Hof Brau, Odeon and other cafes forced to leave when former waiter of Portola Louvre scattered numerous bombs on the floors of these cafes, which, when stepped on, produced an obnoxious odor. A villainous and filthy piece of work. | Oct. 21—Charles Schavich, Harry McDonald and George Bloomquist, pickets, arrested for disturbing the peace by interfering with customers of the Rialto Restaurant, 1113 Market Street. Dismissed by Police Judge Sullivan, October 23, on the ground that the arrests were made by the police and not by the owner of the restaurant. |
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| Sept. 28—John Meade, picket at Mayes' Oyster House, Polk and Sutter Streets, arrested for disturbing the peace for using profane language. | Oct. 28—Same filthy tactics used by strikers at Sunset Cafeteria, 945 Market Street, during annual banquet of 250 graduates of the Wilmerding School. |
| Sept. 29—Bruno Jackel, manager Emporium Bakery, Jones and Ellis Street, badly beaten by two men who had been picketing in front of the Emporium Bakery. | Oct. 31—Similar filthy tactics used by strikers at Boos Brothers' Cafeteria, 725 Market Street, several hundred diners being driven from the cafeteria. |
| Sept. 29—Picket stationed in front of store of Miss M. Rasmussen, 1530 Polk Street, insulted women patrons by crying, "No decent woman would patronize an open shop." | Nov. 1—Similar bomb outrages committed at Tait's Cafe during the noon hour. |
| Oct. 5—Al McGowan, Freda Thresher and Mabel Wyle arrested for creating a disturbance while picketing, under guise of selling newspapers, in front of Dunham's Restaurant, 177 Second Street. Dismissed by Judge Oppenheim with warning against second offense. | Nov. 2—Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce offered a standing reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for throwing foul bombs in restaurants. |
| Oct. 6—Antone Milani, arrested for disturbing the peace, while picketing under the guise of selling newspapers in front of Swan's Restaurant, 140 O'Farrell Street. Case dismissed in Police Court. | |

But there is a more terrible indictment still of picketing than this. This indictment is the record of police and hospital cases that were the direct result of picketing during the Longshoremen's strike. This is the record. It is more eloquent than any words could be.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE

DATE	NAME	ACCOUNT	DATE	NAME	ACCOUNT
June 9	Al Holmberg	Beaten at Pier 15.	July 5	H. J. Goodlake	Beaten at East Street.
June 12	G. Smith	Beaten at Pier 37.	July 5	H. J. Allen	Beaten at East Street.
June 17	John Hawkins	Beaten at East Street.	July 5	Franz Turnquist	Beaten at East Street.
June 17	James Woods	Beaten at Howard and East Streets.	July 5	William Peterson	Beaten at East Street.
June 21	J. E. Ochre	Beaten at East Street.	July 5	John Borghe	Beaten at East Street.
June 23	Arthur Bacci	Beaten at Pier 19.	July 5	J. E. Roberts	Beaten at East Street.
June 24	Emiliano Vercas	Beaten at East Street.	July 6	S. DeMarla	Beaten at Jackson Street Wharf.
June 26	Joe Alexander	Beaten at Pier 36.	July 6	James Blackwell	Beaten at East and Folsom Streets.
June 27	Joe Fontana	Beaten at East and Market Streets.	July 7	John Drisdale	Beaten at Steuart and Market Streets.
June 28	Webster Wellbanks	Beaten at East Street. (Merchant.)	July 7	Charles Ceren	Beaten at Pacific Street.
June 28	Marcel Ellsarde	Beaten at Pier 5.	July 7	S. McLennan	Hit by rocks. (Merchant.)
June 29	John Fernand	Beaten at Jackson and Drumm Streets.	July 9	Charles Skaglund	Chased into bay by strikers.
June 30	George Greggins	Beaten at Folsom and East Streets.	July 9	Mexican	Rescued from strikers by police.
June 30	F. W. O'Neal	Beaten at East Street.	July 9	W. M. Bradley	Beaten at East Street.
June 30	Tom Manion	Beaten at Bush and Montgomery Streets.	July 11	A. W. Hilez	Beaten at East Street.
June 30	Ed McAvoy	Hit by rock at Pier 27. (Police Officer.)	July 11	Walter Ericson	Beaten at East Street.
July 3	Nick Argeros	Beaten at Pier 19.	July 11	Austin Morris	Chased; rescued by police.
July 4	Caspara Taniedo	Beaten at East Street.	July 13	Mark Moors	Beaten at East and Steuart Sts. (Samoan cabin boy.)
			July 13	Tom King	Union; fired two shots at Louis Mullia.

During this period there was a homicide committed. Thomas Olsen, a union striker, being shot and killed at Pier 32 by an employee of the California Stevedore and Ballast Company. This followed brutal beatings administered by pickets, and in particular the brutal beating given a 65-year-old employee, Hawkins, of the California Stevedore and Ballast Company on the previous night. The death of Olsen occurred when Olsen and other pickets attempted to stop the Stevedore Company's employees from leaving the pier to make some purchases on East Street. With the example of Hawkins before them—the bruised and maimed old man having been brought to Pier 32 and left lying there unconscious as an "object lesson" to the non-union men employed there—the Stevedore Company's employees sought to defend themselves from a like fate, and the death of Olsen resulted.

THIS CRIME IS A DIRECT AND AN INCONTROVERTIBLE RESULT OF PICKETING, AND CAN BE CHARGED SOLELY AND ENTIRELY TO PICKETING.

There is no man or woman in San Francisco of whatever station in life or in whatever circumstances who can read this record and then consistently maintain that there can be any such thing as PEACEFUL picketing.

There is no such thing as PEACEFUL picketing. Picketing is an instrument of violence. It is Un-American. It hurts a city by bad advertisement, leads to crime, and does labor no good.

This, then, is a condition that must be corrected if San Francisco is to progress. The means are offered you.

It is for you earnest and patriotic citizens of San Francisco to say now, once and for all, that this condition shall STOP; that our streets shall be safe for our women; that our mothers and sisters, wives and daughters shall be protected from insult; and it is for our women to help by their vote to keep their husbands, fathers and brothers from injury and from having their names, too, added to this hospital record.

Show the entire country that you are determined to correct these shameful conditions, and accomplish a vital and imperative step toward progress tomorrow, and vote Yes on Ordinance 8.

The Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Vote YES on Ordinance 8

THE LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE SECURES ENACTMENT BY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE OF ORDINANCE PROHIBITING PICKETING, THUS MAKING A REAL AND EFFECTIVE BEGINNING OF ITS WORK

THE Law and Order Committee within a very short time of its formation was given an opportunity of testing out its strength with the community.

Picketing and the acts of violence resulting from picketing — as has been shown previously in this record — was a condition in San Francisco demanding correction.

The Law and Order Committee determined that it should be corrected. The Committee was confident that the representative men and women of San Francisco, if given an opportunity at the polls, would ban this un-American and vicious practice for all time from the streets of San Francisco.

An initiative petition was formed similar in wording to the anti-picketing ordinance of the city of Los Angeles which had been upheld by the Supreme Court of California and signatures were secured in sufficient numbers to place this petition upon the ballot on November 7th. A campaign of publicity was inaugurated by an appeal made to every registered voter in the city to stop picketing. The record of violence that was a direct outgrowth of picketing was published in every newspaper in San Francisco and was an argument that was absolutely unanswerable. The claims of the labor leaders that picketing as conducted in San Francisco was "peaceful picketing" were shattered by this show of fact. The mails were used, every registered voter being appealed to by letter, hand-bills were distributed, and the climax to the aggressive campaign of the Law and Order Committee came on November 4th and 6th, when, with the aid of four hundred telephone girls working two shifts and 175 telephones, every man and woman in San Francisco who could be reached by telephone was called up and urged to "vote 'Yes' on Ordinance 8 and prohibit picketing." This was the largest "calling up" job ever attempted in the United States according to the statement of officials of the Telephone Company, and is merely given as an example of the thoroughness and system with which the Law and Order Committee conducts every detail of matters undertaken by it.

The climax to the advertising campaign was reached in the advertisement attached, which appeared in every American and foreign language daily paper in San Francisco the day before election. The same advertisement under the heading "An Indictment of Picketing" had previously appeared in all San Francisco publications, American and foreign, dailies and weeklies.

STRIKE OF THE BAY AND RIVER BOATMEN- FINALLY SETTLED UNDER OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS

ON MAY 1, 1916, the Steam Boat Owners Association, comprising owners engaged in the bay and river trade, received a communication from the Bay and River Steam Boatmen's Union with a demand for a ten per cent increase for deck-hands, to become effective June 1st. There were other minor demands, but this was the main issue.

On May 12th the Steam Boat Owners Association replied that it would be impossible to grant the demands for an increase because the earnings would not justify it. Several conferences were held, the last one meeting on May 31st, at which time the owners offered to prove by their books that it would be impossible from their earnings to pay this increase. The offer was refused.

On June 1st the demands of the union became effective and the firemen and deck-hands were taken off of four steamers a few moments before sailing time, trapping the passengers and freight. There had been for fourteen years an understanding in this business that men would never be taken off a steamer until a cargo, loaded in good faith, was unloaded.

On June 21st the Steam Boat Owners Association began to operate their boats under open shop conditions, receiving the support of the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The strike collapsed completely, many of the strikers returning to work, positions being provided for as many as possible. Wherever vacancies arise, former employees are taken back without prejudice.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN INCREASES ITS MEMBERSHIP FROM 2400 TO 6313, MAKING IT THE LARGEST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TODAY IN THE UNITED STATES

LAW AND
ORDER IN
SAN
FRANCISCO

DURING this period of public activity by the Law and Order Committee there was launched a campaign to increase the membership of the Chamber of Commerce. Four days were devoted to this work, from August 29th to September 1st, a membership committee of six hundred business men in committees of three being assigned specified territories throughout the city. Each day at twelve o'clock the committees met at luncheon at the Palace Hotel and reported the results of their morning's work. These returns were chalked up on a large black-board. The final day, when the increased membership definitely placed the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in the leading place in this country in point of membership and income, was marked by a scene of great enthusiasm.

This tremendous increase in membership was generally accepted as an emphatic and powerful community endorsement of the work that had been and is being done by the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is at the present time operating under an annual revenue of \$269,000.

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FORT POINT S.F.

FOLLOWING ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE ONE HUN-
DRED WHO CO-OPERATE IN THE WORK
OF THE LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE

F. L. WASHBURN
ANDREW CARRIGAN
FRED W. BRADLEY
SELAH CHAMBERLAIN
W. MAYO NEWHALL
C. O. G. MILLER
E. W. HOPKINS
LOUIS F. MONTEAGLE
R. E. MILLER
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K. R. KINGSBURY
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CONSTANT MEESE
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W. H. WIEL
W. B. WELLMAN
CHARLES CARPY
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CONCLUSION

LAW AND
ORDER IN
SAN
FRANCISCO

THIS is a record of work accomplished by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce through its Law and Order Committee since the formation of that body on July 10, 1916. It is only a beginning; but a beginning in a work that will be carried to final accomplishment with inflexible determination and stern patience.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is dedicated to a purpose. This purpose is to promote the public welfare and the commercial interests of our city, our state and so far as our humble efforts may go, our nation. In the attainment of this purpose this Chamber of Commerce regards itself as merely the agent through which public spirited and patriotic business and professional men give their intelligence, their time and their money in a common cause.

In this work there are three cardinal principles that dictate the policy of this Chamber, and they are responsible for the commanding position this Chamber has taken. These are: to act only upon the fullest possible information; to deem no vital matter affecting the community too big for consideration and action, and to prosecute any task undertaken to a full and definite conclusion regardless of time and difficulty.

The record presented in these pages clearly evidences the imperative need of activity, on the part of an organization so constituted, toward remedying such unwholesome conditions. In undertaking this work, the Chamber of Commerce recognizes the unquestioned obligation imposed upon those of better circumstances to aid in improving conditions in the community as a whole.

It is with a solemn sense of responsibility that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has undertaken leadership in this work of regeneration for San Francisco. The Chamber takes its stand openly before the public. There is no element of secrecy in any phase of its work. It is not moved by any spirit of narrow class prejudice, but it is none the less determined to use to the utmost its resources and its influence in opposing every attempt on the part of any class or of any type of organization to place itself above the law.

The Chamber of Commerce will, under no circumstances, lend itself to any attempt to create a condition whereby working people are deprived of their unquestioned right of organization, or are deprived of the reasonable and legitimate use of the power of organization, nor has it any desire to see the creation of conditions which might tend toward the exploitation of working people.

It does not believe in, and it will not countenance, opposing lawlessness with lawlessness.

It believes that genuine prosperity rests upon only the broadest diffusion of human happiness and well-being in the community; that essential to this attainment is the widest degree of human liberty; that removal of tyranny and unwarranted domination, no matter by whom or in what

manner exercised, must be accomplished. Recognizing its responsibility, it has determined to do its share towards this end.

The Chamber of Commerce appointed its Law and Order Committee but four months ago. It has undertaken a campaign that must inevitably carry over a period of years. It is striving to make San Francisco a better place in which to live, and to win for San Francisco recognition as a wholesome, progressive community, inviting attention and investment of outside capital.

It has made this beginning with settled purpose and a high sense of community loyalty, and in this spirit it will continue the work.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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LAW AND
JOURNAL 10
SAN
FRANCISCO

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PUBLISHED UNDER SUPERVISION OF EDWARD H.
HURLBUT, DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY LAW AND
ORDER COMMITTEE. SKETCHES BY PEDRO
LEMON, DIRECTOR OF ART, SAN FRANCISCO
INSTITUTE OF ART. PICTURES BY LOUIS J.
STELLMAN. PRINTING, PRESSWORK, BINDING BY
THE H. S. CROCKER COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO .

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY



3 1197 20615 2990

